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FOCUS

How to buy a cheap home

By Martin Skala

New York

Harold Hall, a black lawyer, recently paid merely $12,000 for a two-family brownstone here in New York. He was, as he says, "elated."

It was no mistake or fluke. It was one of hundreds of one- to four-family homes the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) auctions off each month from its bulging $1.5 billion inventory of repossessed and abandoned properties.

Indeed, if you're handy with a hammer, don't mind living in an ethnically diverse neighborhood, and want an inexpensive home badly enough, the U.S. Government may have just the place for you.

Mr. Hall could have bought an even cheaper foreclosed property nearby in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

But Mr. Hall notes he wanted a house that was "structurally sound and not badly vandalized." To put the house back in good shape, Mr. Hall expects to spend about $7,500 for new fixtures, appliances, and repainting. The widower plans to live in the downstairs apartment and rent the upstairs for about $200 a month.

Cash basis

HUD rehabilitates some of its for-sale properties at government expense. But an increasing number are being sold "as is" on a cash basis without warranty of any kind. The prices range from as little as $1,000 to $15,000, depending on the condition, location, and the number of interested bidders.

Situated in economically deprived areas of major cities, such as Detroit, Philadelphia, and New York, most of the houses need substantial renovations and repairs before they can meet local building codes.

Families that can do the necessary rehabilitation work themselves or contract it out, says HUD's New York regional administrator William S. Green, "have a wonderful opportunity to escape from overcrowded apartments and inner-city tenements."

The program is not directed at the lowest income groups, as are some of HUD's subsidized housing programs, officials point out. Buyers must have sufficient cash reserves to do major repairs, replacing damaged walls, *leaky ceilings, and vandalized interiors.*

Transitional neighborhoods

Many of the lowest-price homes are in blighted inner-city areas. They may require $5,000 or $10,000 worth of new plaster, siding, and plumbing just to make them suitable for occupancy.

More-desirable houses are often in transitional neighborhoods, such as Ozone Park, Long Island, or Mount Airy, Philadelphia. Some can be repaired without major work and brought up to the neighborhood standard quickly.

"An enterprising family of modest means can make a lot of improvements with some know-how and sweat equity," comments James Hatter, a Philadelphia-based HUD official.

In cities where the "as is" sales program has been tried, HUD officials say, the results are encouraging. In Philadelphia, where the agency owns more than 4,000 boarded-up dwellings, some 60 to 70 houses a month are being sold to the highest bidder. In New York, HUD's monthly auctions of repossessed properties have attracted a growing number of realtors. They help publicize the offerings and show prospective buyers how to submit sealed bids.

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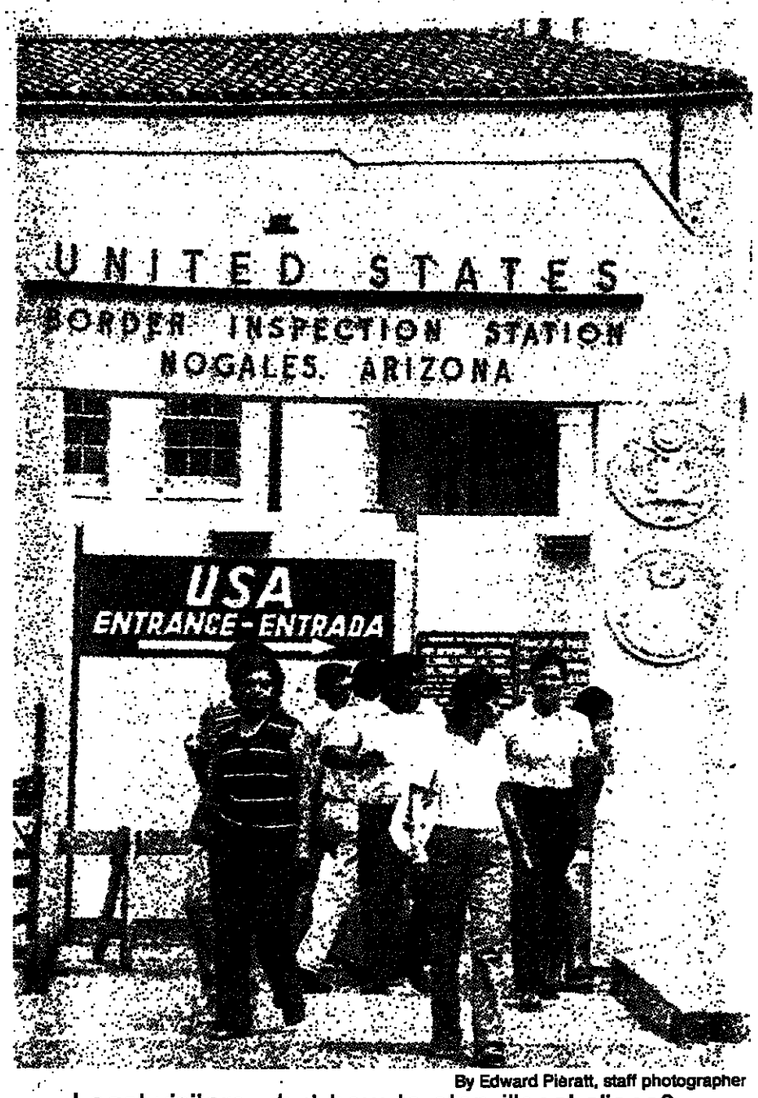

By Edward Pieratt, staff photographer

Legal visitors—but how to stop illegal aliens?

Even as U.S. experts were studying the problem of halting the flow of illegal workers into the U.S. from Canada and Mexico, President Ford was meeting with Mexican President Echeverria at Nogales to discuss the broader implications of U.S.-Mexican relations.

Illegal aliens vs. jobless

U.S. immigration officials say expelling unlawful entrants would free million jobs

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

America's immigration officials and some congressional supporters are trying to sell a new solution to the country's rising unemployment problem.

They say that with $50 million more and slightly tougher Capitol Hill legislation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) could quickly free a million jobs of varied skill now being held by illegal aliens.

"These are jobs we can go out and put our hands on right now," insists J. B. Hillard, president of the National Immigration and Naturalization Service Council.

INS Commissioner Leonard Chapman estimates there are at least 6 million to 7 million illegal aliens, mostly Mexican, scattered around the U.S., and he predicts that the current "flood" is likely to become a "torrent" unless the INS tool kit is bolstered for the job.

Government services

Many illegal aliens take full advantage of such government services as schools, social security, unemployment insurance, medical aid, and welfare.

California last year, for instance, spent $100 million in welfare payments to illegal aliens.

Only a minute fraction of the one-third to one-half of the total illegal alien population in the U.S. which is employed pay any taxes. Most mail their money home.

While the INS last year caught 800,000 illegal aliens, it is an almost endless task.

Most come sneaking through the brush or wading along shallow parts of the Rio Grande crossing between the official 24 ports of entry that line the U.S.-Mexican border. Many others come via existing roads with falsified documents or hidden in record numbers in false-bottomed vans and trucks.

"It's like kids packed into a phone booth," notes one INS employee.

Penalties slight

Penalties tend to be on the light side for both smugglers and illegal aliens. Often the latter are sent back home at their own expense and look on the adventure as a game rather than a crime. Immigration agents often have caught the same people two to three times in the same week.

They come because the average annual wage in Mexico is about $900, and the labor force there is multiplying much faster than are available jobs. Mexico's growth rate is about three times that of the U.S. and an estimated 40 percent of its working age population is unemployed or underemployed.

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Impeachment panel faces voters

Members' records for or against Nixon tested in first 'public referendum'

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

For three months this year, they were stars of television and shapers of history. Now the members of the House Judiciary Committee go home to face the voters in what amounts to the first national referendum on the impeachment inquiry which brought down a president.

Many are finding on the campaign trail that their judicial role, like the swaying scales of justice, cuts two ways:

They are pleased to discover that most constituents suddenly know who they are — a novel experience for most congressmen. But a substantial number are victims of their own television performance and the voter malaise their investigation helped spawn.

The mixed political blessing is most pronounced among committee Republicans, saddled with the downfall of their own party's president.

In a legislative chamber where 97 percent of incumbents are routinely re-elected, the Judiciary Committee's 17 GOP members include one voted out of public office in a primary election, one voluntarily retired (at the politically young age of 63), and five rated in electoral trouble.

The one minority member to lose at the polls so far, Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan of Maryland, first Republican to call for impeachment of former President Nixon, blames his upset defeat for the party's gubernatorial nomination squarely on this issue.

Other newly prominent Judiciary Committee members find themselves the focus of big-money campaigns by national fund-raising groups — both for and against them.

Conservative bankrollers have made a freshman Republican on the committee, Rep. Harold V. Froelich of Wisconsin, apparently their biggest recipient in the House. He has collected a combined $10,000 from three separate right-leaning groups, according to Congressional Quarterly.

On the opposite side of the political fence, the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) is targeting for major challenge three committee Republicans — Reps. David W. Dennis of Indiana, Joseph J. Maraziti and Charles W. Sandman Jr. both of New Jersey — despite comfortable 1972 victory margins of 57, 56, and 66 percent, respectively.

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Listening to Nixon plot damage control

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Once again the United States is reliving the now-famous March 21, 1972, meetings between former President Richard M. Nixon and his aides, in which they faced the dilemma of how to handle the issues of the Watergate break-in and cover-up.

"Maybe we'll brood this out," says Mr. Nixon in the taped meeting with his counsel, John W. Dean III, who took the witness stand Monday for the fourth day in the cover-up trial here.

Also at the March 21 meetings: domestic-affairs adviser John D. Ehrlichman and White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, both defendants in the cover-up case along with John N. Mitchell, Kenneth W. Parkinson, and Robert C. Mardian. It is the meeting in which they discussed trying to immunize witnesses before a grand jury, or setting up a special presidential panel without prosecuting powers, or Mr. Dean's putting out a statement on behalf of the president that would be so general there would be no specific leads for the Senate Watergate committee or anyone else to follow.

Written report asked

Mr. Nixon tells Mr. Dean he wants "a written report, which I think, uh, that — which is very general, understand. Understand [laughs] I don't want to get all that ... damned specific." Mr. Dean tells Mr. Nixon that "self-protection is setting in" among those involved, and Mr. Nixon says, "We can't harm the uh, these young people, I mean I'm damned concerned about all these people that were all working in the White House."

Through it all, Mr. Dean suggests cutting out the Watergate malignancy by ending attempts to cover up, but Mr. Nixon does not agree.

New piece of dialogue

The tape of the March 21 afternoon meeting heard Monday was substantially the same as the House Judiciary Committee transcript version; there were a few differences, most of them minor.

A new piece of dialogue did come to light on the tape as defendant Ehrlichman, talking about how the grand-jury idea would work without immunity, says, "That ... is still a possibility. It leads to some very drastic results. Counsel over here has been reading some statutes and uh, there are awful opportunities for indictment. ..."

The next tape scheduled was that of March 22 in which the former president tells his aides: "I want you all to stonewall it, let them plead the Fifth Amendment, cover up, or anything else. ..."

Present at that meeting were Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Nixon, and for 95 percent of the time, Mr. Dean.

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U.S. defense structure gouged by inflation

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Rising inflation is making deep inroads into U.S. military spending — and could even change basic long-range defense strategies, Pentagon officials say.

Moreover, there is already some speculation that the next defense budget, which will come out early in 1975, could be well above this year's whopping $82.6 billion. If so, President Ford, who is attempting to curb inflationary pressures by holding down the size of the federal budget, might be faced with some difficult choices.

There is also deep concern among many Pentagon planners that important research projects will be curtailed sharply. The effect of inflation-linked job layoffs in the military, moveover, could have particularly sharp effects on the aerospace industry.

Finally, military men are faced with a particularly hard choice: delay maintenance work on existing weaponry or forego costly new programs.

Navy hard hit

Congress, meanwhile, will be watching to detect any sign of Pentagon planners using inflation as an excuse to increase controversial program requests.

This month, defense officials noted that just bringing some 42 different weapons systems to completion will cost an additional $16.9 billion because of inflation — a whopping estimate that has surprised Congress, and means tight budget restraint wherever possible.

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Campaign reform—test in court next

Aim is to curb abuses, but legal issues emerge

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

When President Ford signed the 1974 Campaign Reform Bill into law last week, an official of Common Cause, the citizens' lobby, said: "Now we're halfway there."

Halfway?

Despite the new law, special interests in the United States still are free to shower campaign money like autumn leaves onto their favorite congressional candidates. Reformers will launch a major drive in 1975 to *take private money entirely out of* congressional races and finance them from the public treasury.

Not everyone, by any means, is happy with this trend. Opponents are beginning to strike back at new campaign laws — both state and federal — as violations of their most basic constitutional rights.

Decade of dispute

Campaign experts see a continuing political and legal fight on the reform issue that could go on for a decade. Before it is over, the American system of campaigns could undergo its most basic overhaul in nearly 200 years.

This year's new law already has shaken the foundations of the American process in ways that could alter the outcome of races for the presidency and Congress in 1976.

It is widely agreed that the law will benefit Democrats, as a rule, and hurt Republican candidates.

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Chou's understudy moves up

By John Burns
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking

Every week that passes brings fresh evidence of the growing political stature of Teng Hsiao-ping, the rehabilitated veteran Vice-Premier who has assumed most of Chou En-lai's public duties since the onset of the Premier's illness.

Premier Chou, out of the public eye since a surprise appearance at celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of Communist rule three weeks ago, continues to maintain a low-profile visibility. He met for a half-hour with Danish Premier Poul Hartling in a hospital reception room over the weekend — one of several such meetings Mr. Chou has had with visiting state leaders in the hospital since he was admitted with a heart ailment more than four months ago.

No details of the meeting were announced, but sources familiar with the form for the previous hospital encounters have said that they are limited for all practical purposes to an exchange of civilities.

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This motorcycle runs on the wind—and silently

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pleasant Hill, Calif.

A bubbly backyard tinkerer and experimenter is scooting around San Francisco these days on a wind-powered motorcycle.

Actually, the super-silent, orange-colored, waist-high motorbike runs on two large batteries ... but the batteries are recharged each night by a wind generator rigged to a 45-foot-high ham radio antenna.

As Americans show revived interest in new forms of energy, gray-haired Robert Landing aims to prove that there is more to windmills than Don Quixote.

"The power is there. All we need to do is reach up and grab it," says Mr. Landing.

Mr. Landing paid $500 for the cycle during last February's gasoline shortage, plunked down another $350 for parts, and converted his antenna tower into a 200-watt wind powered generator.

Recharged by wind

Now, he hooks up the cycle to the wind generator for a recharge that gives him another 12 to 25 miles of driving at up to 25 miles an hour.

Mr. Landing's ingenuity won't save enough gasoline to send Arab sheikhs scurrying off to cut oil prices. But he maintains his project demonstrates that wind power can be practical enough for some uses to be worth looking into and is one way of cutting back oil and coal use for generating electricity.

"The research already has been done. The trouble is that even though Americans pioneered development of wind-powered generators in the 1930's, I have found only one American company now manufacturing them and it manufactures only a low-powered generator of about 200 watts," Mr. Landing wrote to President Ford. "If you want a bigger generator to provide partial or full electricity for a home, you have to buy it from Switzerland or Australia," he added.

Mr. Landing's present generator is built from a permanent magnet motor identical to the one in his motorcycle and from three 5-foot, 10-inch blades cut out of extra-strong Sitka spruce from Oregon. When hooked up with

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Trudeau goes calling in Europe

By Don Sellar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

For the first time in a decade, a Canadian Prime Minister is in Europe trying to strengthen his country's ties with that part of the world.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau headed across the Atlantic at the weekend to set the stage for what appears to be a concentrated effort to woo Europe.

This week's five-day official visit to Paris and Brussels is being heralded as the start of one of Canada's most significant diplomatic initiatives in the last 20 years.

Mr. Trudeau, who regained a working parliamentary majority in last summer's federal election, plans to make two European jaunts this winter although the destinations for his post-Christmas trip are not yet known.

A proper equilibrium

Government sources here are hopeful the Prime Minister, accompanied by his wife, Margaret, will be able to correct what they term the equilibrium in Canadian-European relations.

This is the polite way of saying that Canada feels a stronger attachment to Europe will serve as a counter balance to having United States economic domination of Canada.

In general, the equilibrium tipped when American investments in Canada soared after making the Canadian "mouse" too reliant on the "elephant" to the south.

Mr. Trudeau, who has been criticized in the past for paying too little attention to Europe actually is taking a path followed by former Progressive Conservative Prime Minister John Diefenbaker during the early 1960's.

Mr. Diefenbaker, now the senior member of the Canadian Parliament with 34 unbroken years of service, had no appreciable success with his plan to dilute American influence by promoting stronger trade alliances with Europe.

Mr. Trudeau Oct. 21 had his first meeting with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaign in an attempt to improve the chilly climate that dates to the early 1960's, particularly to the former French President Charles de Gaulle's famous "Vive Quebec Libre" proclamation in Montreal in 1967.

The remark, viewed with anger and dismay in Ottawa, appeared to be an endorsement by General de Gaulle for the forces of separatism in the French-dominated province.

After Paris, Mr. Trudeau heads for Brussels — the new Europe administrative center — where he will meet with Belgian Government leaders, and key figures in the European Economic Community and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Third consulate

One symbolic sign in Canada's interest in ending the unhappiness that has prevailed in Canada-France relations is Mr. Trudeau's announcement that Canada will open its third consulate there, this one in Strasbourg.

On the long run, it is anticipated that the Brussels talk could be more significant than the Paris one although Canadian Government spokesmen did not put it that way at briefings for reporters here.

Since April, Canada has had proposals before the European Community on the outline of a possible trade agreement tying it to the community. It is assumed that talks on such a bill are in the preliminary stages only, so no major breakthroughs are expected to emerge this week at least.

No other pact

Such an accord would be considered to be a breakthrough, since the European Community has no formalized agreement with any other industrialized country.

Canada's bargaining trump in the negotiations would be its abundant storehouse of raw materials to which the EEC might gain access under any agreement.

Mainly, though, this week provides an opportunity to renew acquaintances, patch up old differences, and make new friendships. The last Canadian prime minister to visit Europe was the late Lester B. Pearson back in 1964.

"The problem in France," one government source admits, "is that they do not know what Canada can do. They still see North America as the United States with two appendages."

Which is as good a way as any of saying Mr. Trudeau feels he has some public relations work to do.

Whether the trip will turn up evidence of another promised Canadian shift in international affairs — a "leftward" swing to a more moralistic stand — remains to be seen.

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Americans 'rediscovering' close-to-home parks

Local public parks rediscovered

In face of inflation, energy woes, recreation is sought closer to home

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Americans, buffeted by inflation and energy shortages, are shifting their leisure time and recreation closer to home. Nowhere is this more noticeable than the boom in the use of urban parks and recreational areas.

While attendance at national parks, national monuments, and national historic sites is down (nearly 5 percent) for the first time in more than 20 years, many close-in municipal, county, and regional parks and recreational facilities are being filled to their limits.

No national statistics are available, but some major-city park and recreation directors indicate local park use is up 10 to 30 percent or even higher this year.

To make urban parks even more attractive, much is going on to bring parks and recreation to where the people are.

Massive overcrowding

"People are . . . taking their leisure time and vacations in areas that are less energy-intensive. This has produced a two-, three-, and four-fold increase, in some cases, in the number of people visiting close-in recreational facilities," says Dwight F. Rettie, executive director of the National Recreation and Park Association.

"For the most part, urban park systems are having a desperate time meeting the demand. Many systems are in a position of massive overcrowding. We have been playing catch-up ball in the urban areas for decades. We have never had excess park and recreational capacity," he says.

One boon, however, to local park and recreation directors has been federal general revenue-sharing funds.

In the first year and a half of the program (through March, 1974), cities and counties have placed recreation fourth and fifth respectively on their list of priorities, spending a combined total of nearly $75 million for this purpose.

New developments

"To help fill up people's leisure hours, it's more and more apparent that cities have to provide a wide range of facilities — from bowling on the green to bicycling trails," says Robert W. Crawford, Philadelphia commissioner of recreaton. Philadelphia, which has more than 500 facilities including parks, miniparks, playgrounds, recreation centers, swimming pools, and golf courses, has had a 10 percent increase in attendance in the last fiscal year, with an estimated 40 million visitors.

Among the new developments taking place for park facilities in an urban setting:

- Construction of community swimming pools, tennis courts, skating rinks, and other recreational facilities at a rapid rate around the country.
- An explosion in cultural arts in the last five years wedded to urban parks systems — with painting exhibitions, music and dance concerts, and theater productions taking place regularly in community parks in the summertime.

7,000 delegates

- Snowballing use of mobile recreation units — everything from swimming pools, to entertainment wagons, roller parks, and traveling zoos.

"You think of a recreational activity and there is a mobile unit today to provide it," says Sidney Lutzin, manager of the annual Congress for Recreation and Parks, which is meeting in Denver Oct. 20-25, with more than 7,000 delegates from around the world.

- Greater use of community resources and unused scraps of land for recreatin. The growing list includes shopping center parking areas, abandoned lots, garbage dumps, school yards, and median strips. New Orleans, for example, has built a playground under a section of elevated expressway. New York is planting a 35-acre park, trees and all, on the roof of perhaps the largest sewage treatment plant in the world.
- Development of urban trails for hiking, bicycling, camping, and picnicking.

Braille trails

- Creation of recreational centers and programs for the handicapped, ranging from Braille trails for the blind, camping for the deaf and blind, to skiing and horseback riding for amputees.
- Initiation of transportation systems within the larger parks, using minibuses to coax people out of their cars.

"It's an era of discovery in recreation. People are discovering their local parks that have always been there and didn't realize they could enjoy them," Mr. Lutzin says.

Initiative by France opens up PLO talks

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Leb

France has moved a big step a to full recognition of the Palest Liberation Organization (PLO) support for establishment of a P tinian Arab state.

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat French Foreign Minister Jean vagnargues for breakfast at French Ambassador's residenc Beirut. This was the first of contact ever between Mr. Arafat the minister of a Western gov ment.

Palestinian sources here said Sauvagnargues-Arafat meeting, lowing France's vote in the General Assembly a week earlie admit a PLO delegation to the As bly's debate on Palestinians in vember, were concrete proof French interest in a Mideast pe which is just to the Arab side.

Following the General Assem vote of Oct. 14, the French delegate said his government re nized that the PLO is a "va representative of the Palestin Arabs. He said France had taken account such recognition by the A states.

Early recognition of issue

In December, 1948, as the Ar Israel conflict entered its se stages, France joined the other powers in recognizing the right Palestinian Arab refugees to return their homes or be compensated.

With other powers, including U.S., France voted for such reso tions every year in UN bodies. began to treat the political aspect the Palestinian problem only in 196

The late President de Gaul warned then Israeli Foreign Minis Abba Eban on May 24, 1967, that a new Mideast war would give Palestinian refugee problem an in ternational dimension."

November, 1970, France voted for UN General Assembly resolutio "recognizing that respect for Pale tinian rights is an indispensable el ment in re-establishing a just and able peace in the Middle East."

Palestinian rights affirmed

During a UN Security Council de bate in July, 1973, which ended with U.S. veto, the French delegat pointed out that no solution coul "ignore the problems of Palestinia people."

New French President Valery Gis card d'Estaing reaffirmed in an in augural statement last May 31 tha Palestinian "legitimate aspirations" must be recognized.

France has taken a lead in move within the European Common Marke (EEC) to place the Palestine problem in the center of the dialogue between West Europe and the Arab states.

*Court tests for campaign reform

Continued from Page 1

Presidential elections will be limited to $10 million per candidate in the primaries (about half from public funds) and to $20 million in the general election, (all from public funds).

By contrast, former President Nixon spent more than $60 million in his 1972 race, and his opponent, U.S. Sen. George McGovern (D) of South Dakota, spent $30 million in the general election, and about $12 million in the primaries.

Senate races will be limited to $100,000 or 8 cents per voter (whichever is greater) in the primaries and $150,000 or 12 cents per voter in the general elections.

House races are even more restricted — $70,000 in both the primaries and general elections.

Citizens will find their right to contribute limited to $1,000 per candidate in both the primary and general elections, and a total of not more than $25,000 to all federal candidates in any election year.

Limitations suggested

National parties also will be restricted — no more than $10,000 to any U.S. House candidate, for example.

The law will be supervised by a bipartisan, eight-member board. Criminal cases will be turned over to the U.S. Department of Justice.

While all this looks like a revolution to some election law specialists, it still has not satisfied Common Cause, or some other proponents of change.

Fred Wertheimer, director of legislative activities for Common Cause, says his organization's efforts next year will be devoted to getting public financing extended to congressional races.

Legality challenged

Opponents, meanwhile, are beginning to challenge the legality of campaign laws, which clamp unpresedented limits of private participation in the election processes. Against this background Congress may choose to move slowly until the temper of the courts is tested.

Mr. Wetherimer insists public financing of congressional races is needed for two basic reasons: corruption and competition.

First, it is needed to root out what is considered by some the corrupting influence of private money in Congress.

The entire Watergate scandal, reformers assert, can be traced to excessive and corrupt private money flowing into President Nixon's campaign chest.

A detailed study by Congressional Quarterly has found that money from special interests — such as labor, business, health, education groups — is pouring into 1974 House and Senate races at a multi-million-dollar clip.

A second purpose of reform, says Mr. Wertheimer, is to infuse more "competition" into congressional races.

For instance, during the last three congressional elections, 95 percent of the incumbents who ran for re-election were winners. Many of them were not challenged.

Public money could make these races more interesting, he believes. In every election, the incumbent could expect a well-financed challenge, thanks to the taxpayers.

This increased competition would not necessarily mean the defeat of more congressmen, the Common Cause official says. But it could improve the preformance of Congress by letting its members know they can expect vigorous competition every Election Day.

The Senate already has voted for such public funding. Whether the House can be induced to go along next year remains in doubt, especially as the memory of Watergate begins to fade.

*Wind runs motorcycle

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four 6-volt golf cart batteries and an AC converter, the avid "do-it-yourselfer" expects the system eventually to store enough current to run a television set, several light bulbs and perhaps one appliance for up to two days.

In this hilly San Francisco suburb of low-lying ranch houses and dry brown grass, the seven-mile-an-hour or stronger wind required to spin Mr. Landing's blades blows an estimated 70 percent of the time.

Next step planned

Next, Mr. Landing plans to spend about $300 to rewire a truck generator so that it will operate at the relatively low speeds of a wind-powered generator and produce about 1,000 watts. When combined with a storage reservoir with 19 six-volt batteries and an AC converter, that plant should be able to provide at least half the home electricity Mr. Landing needs, he reasons.

A full home wind-powered electric generating system of 3,000 watts plus storage batteries and accessories would cost about $4,500 according to Mr. Landing. To cut costs, two families could invest in a 6,000 watt generator to supply power to separate batteries for each house.

REA took over

Yet none of the larger units are manufactured in the U.S. — even though several companies, including that of wind generator researcher Marcellus Jacobs, sold millions of dollars worth of the powerful plants in the 1930's and 1940's. That was before the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) at last brought electric power to most of the country.

Now, says Mr. Landing, if you really want to see high-powered wind generators in action, you have to go to Europe, Australia, New Zealand, or the South Pacific.

So as the experimenter tinkers on with his batteries and wires, he becomes something of a local celebrity. Children troop by to find out just what that is whirling high above the block. And a professor at a nearby junior college invites Mr. Landing in as a guest lecturer.

*Impeachment panel faces voters

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The double-edged political impact of America's most-publicized congressional inquiry is best illustrated in the case of former President Nixon's most articulate defender, Rep. Charles E. Wiggins (R) of California.

Blessed by high name identification (a survey by a local newspaper found voters even in neighboring districts named him as their congressman), the addition of even more Republicans to his firmly GOP district through boundary changes, and underfinanced opponent — he should be a shoo-in, but is not.

"Where we won by 68 percent and 65 percent before (in the last two elections), this time it could be, say, only 55 percent," says an aide. "The problem this year is that many Republicans won't go out and vote."

A similar problem faces Democrats on the Judiciary Committee running in the conservative South.

The South Carolina constituents of Rep. James R. Mann, for example, voted 80 percent in 1972 for the President he voted to impeach. And his Republican challenger is not letting the voters forget it.

"Our opponent was a one-issue candidate before the [unanimous] vote for impeachment, and he brought it up again on a TV show [last week]," reports a Mann assistant. Campaign aides hope his soft-spoken, "lawyerly" committee performance will carry him through.

The Committee's No. 3 Democrat, Rep. Jack Brooks of Texas, also is under fire for his aggressive stance against the former President.

Another Republican committee member battling for re-election in Nixon country, Rep. Dennis of rural eastern Indiana, is trying a bolder technique: to openly capitalize on his impeachment hearings exposure. "The nation watched when Congressman Dennis made the tough decisions," boasts a newspaper advertisement with a photograph taken in the hearing room.

But those same hearings created negative images for two New Jersey Republicans whose performances stir criticism back home.

Representative Maraziti is said to be on the defenselve against his opponent's charges that he "made no attempt to study the evidence" and voted "his party and not his conscience." His cross-state colleague, Representative Sandman, is believed to have lost votes with his defense of Mr. Nixon.

Conversely, at least one Democrat predicts he may suffer at the polls for not being tough enough in the hearings. Rep. Wayne Owens of Utah, running for senator, concedes that his campaign is undercut by a performance many interpret as listless.

But for the committee's Democratic chairman, Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey, the impeachment episode has proven a political bonanza. A little-known Newark congressman at the last election two years ago, he now rates as the visiting dignatary most sought after by his campaigning House colleagues.

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Shoddy goods draw blast

Soviet industry gains flawed

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Soviet industry is showing a healthy 8.2 percent growth over last year but still is bugged by problems of quality.

This was the import of a Pravda editorial Oct. 21 analyzing the official nine-month production figures just published by the government. The figures show most sectors fulfilling or overfulfilling the revised 1974 plan but not reaching the ambitious goals of the original five-year plan that ends next year.

Special praise

Industries singled out for praise by Pravda included machine tool building, gas and chemicals, and agricultural machine and machine tool industries.

Pravda also cited improved efficiency in use of fuel in power stations, in iron per blast furnace, and cement per revolving hearth. According to the statistics, labor productivity — which grew 6.7 percent, exceeding the 1974 plan — accounted for 84 percent of the increase in industrial output in the nine-month period.

The Pravda editorial chided the chemical fiber industry, however, for having only 2 percent of its output of high enough standards to rate the government seal of quality.

It also pointed out shortcomings in introducing technology in power production, electrification, oil, and food processing. It cited waste of other precious minerals in refining gold and iron ore, and gave an annual loss of 20 billion cubic meters of oil gas in extracting oil.

Computers lead

In more specific breakdowns government statistics showed successes in such industries as computers (up 31 percent), vacuum cleaners (26 percent), turbines (19 percent), machine tool building and treatment of metals (12 percent), chemicals and petrochemicals (11 percent), tractors and agricultural machines (11 percent), automobiles (10 percent), and meat (13 percent).

The government reports cited underfulfillment of the 1974 plan, however, in production of caustic soda, sulfuric acid (even at 12 percent growth), chemical fibers, diesel locomotives (minus 4 percent), grain harvesting combines (minus 7 percent), tractor trailers (no increase), lumber, some paper products, knitted goods (plus 2 percent), leather shoes (2 percent), radios and phonographs, and washing machines (2 percent). Turbine generators also dropped 7 percent.

(Harvest and other agricultural figures are not included in the nine-month industrial statistics.)

Brezhnev's call

The Pravda editorial reminded readers of Communist Party Secretary General Leonid I. Brezhnev's exhortation at Kishinev 10 days ago to pay attention to quality as well as quantity in production. It ended by quoting one of the national official slogans of the forthcoming Nov. 7 anniversary: "Workers of the Soviet Union! Achieve higher labor productivity and efficiency of production, strive to give more products, of better quality, at smaller cost!

Some concern that Soviet industry not slack off may also be behind the weekend decision of the Council of Ministers to keep the Nov. 7 celebrations to a three-day instead of a four-day holiday.

The anniversary offers two working days off, and this would have meant a four-day weekend. Workers now are being told, however, to report to their jobs on Sunday, Nov. 10, and to add the extra day off to their vacations next year.

The Soviet news agency TASS reported comparable nine-month economic figures for the U.S. today, showing an annual drop of 2.9 percent in GNP (including agriculture). TASS further reported that unemployment in the U.S. now has reached 5.3 million.

U.S. Public Enemy No. 1: inflation or recession?

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"Yes, we are in recession. But I don't blame the President for saying no [we are not]."

Thus Alan Murray, vice-president and economist of the First National City Bank of New York, described the current state of the economy and President Ford's denial that the U.S. is in recession.

"If he were to say there was a recession," added Mr. Murray, "logically he would have to put in place more vigorous policies to combat it."

And those policies, by stimulating the economy, sooner or later, in Mr. Murray's view, "would exacerbate inflation."

Mr. Murray and Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, use the same words to describe the current U.S. recession — "very unusual."

Inflation roars along

By this they mean that, after three consecutive quarters of decline of the gross national product (GNP), inflation still roars along at an 11 percent or higher clip.

"If the top priority is to beat inflation," remarked Mr. Murray, "and I think it is," then the President should avoid stimulative policies that might edge prices higher.

Other economists, including Walter W. Heller and Arthur Okun, both former chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), believe first priority now should go to fighting recession.

With unemployment rising, say these economists, and with output continuing to decline, the U.S. economy needs net stimulation, to avoid deeper recession.

Five times since World War II the U.S. economy has slumped into recesssion, each averaging 11 months in length. Again taking an average, real output of goods and services, measured in constant dollars, fell less than 2 percent during the five recessions.

Today's recession so far has lasted nine months — three consecutive quarters of GNP decline — and real output has dipped over the period about 2 percent, in constant dollars.

Traditionally, a government combats inflation by pumping more money into the economy, thus creating jobs and increasing production. This is supposed to cause prices to rise.

The current situation is vastly more complicatd than in the past five recessions, experts note, because prices are soaring at a record peacetime rate.

Mr. Ford's problem, as economists see it, is to devise policies which curb inflation, without pushing the economy into deeper recession.

"It becomes," said one official, "a matter of deciding priorities. Which is Public Enemy No. 1, inflation or recession?" So far, the President puts primary emphasis on fighting inflation, even to the extent of denying that recession exists.

Recessions are defined, not by the U.S. Government, but by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which calls a recession "an extended, substantial, and widespread decline in aggregate economic activity."

White House aides point out that the bureau has not yet lebeled the current situation a recession, which leaves Mr. Ford technically free to deny that one exists. However, noted a private economist, since the bureau never defines a recession until it is over, this loophole is faulty.

"We are pretty close to turning the corner on inflation," said Mr. Murray. "Though prices will continue to rise, the rate of inflation soon will begin to subside."

In the first quarter of 1975, according to First National City Bank estimates, the inflation rate will drop below 10 percent. So far this year U.S. inflation — by the broad GNP deflator measurement — has run 11.1 percent at an annual rate.

Many economists agree that a recessionary trend now developing throughout the industrialized world may help to bring U.S. inflation down below the 10 percent level sometime in the first half of 1975.

There is less agreement on the duration and scope of the accompanying U.S. recession, with Dr. Heller and some other economists foreseeing possibly the longest and deepest decline since World War II.

Mr. Murray's more optimistic view is that "recession will reach bottom in the first quarter of 1975, possibly in the last quarter of 1974."

UNICEF photo

Leaders seek ways to assure world's children they will have enough food

Debate heats over U.S. food role

Butz wants low profile at Rome parley; business group asks world food reserves

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Controversy is building up on the role of the U.S. in the Rome Food Conference.

Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz, who will lead the U.S. delegation, wants America to keep a "low profile" and expresses reservations about government-sponsored food stockpiles.

Now a prestigious business-academic group, the Committee for Economic Development (CED), issues a report two weeks before the conference, and throws its weight behind establishment of big food reserves with the government assuming "major responsibility," and criticizes past government policy.

The U.S. could play a dominant role at Rome as the world's chief food exporter. Almost half of the world's food exports, by volume, come from America.

Planning criticzed

Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota and Pete V. Domenici (R) of New Mexico, congressional observers with the U.S. delegation to Rome, question the administration's interest in the gathering.

"The way we are planning and preparing for the conference," Senator Domenici told the Senate recently, "could indeed lead that conference to mean little more than a sham."

Senator Humphrey cited "a complaint heard in many places: the United States has little in the way of hopes or plans for the World Food Conference."

Last week at Cincinnati, Dr. A. H. Boerma, director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, called the conference a now-or-never affair, with food-surplus countries deciding the fate of millions of hungry people.

"It is the greatest chance the world has so far had to set the global food situation to rights," he said. "If we miss it, it is hard to know if or when we shall have such a chance again."

Dr. Boerma favors international food earmarking, or reserves.

Adding to the confusion comes the premature leak of a 300-page study prepared by the Economic Research Service of Dr. Butz's Department of Agriculture, declaring that there is going to be plenty of food, at least for the wealthy countries, by 1985. The problem is not that of growing adequate food but in distributing it, the report says, particularly to the underdeveloped countries. In the short run, at least, it minimizes the so-called "Malthusian crisis" (i.e., more people than can be fed), but acknowledges that there may be huge food deficits in undeveloped countries because of distribution difficulties and high prices.

The Department of Agriculture apparently intends to hold back the leaked report until after the conference at Rome, where Secretary Butz feels that the U.S. should not overcommit itself.

Doubts voiced

The CED report, called "a New U.S. Farm Policy for Changing World Food Needs," is not so certain about mankind's ability to feed itself in view of population increase. World population increases about 80 million a year, figures indicate, or a city the size of Dubuque, Iowa, every day.

The report is critical of past American food policy.

"U.S. Government farm policy has not kept pace with the rapid changes both here and abroad that markedly reshaped the nation's agricultural sector during the 1960's," it says.

Citing the unexpected decline in total world food production in 1973, after 25 years of steady advance, the report says:

"In retrospect, the government's response to the situation in 1972 and 1973 was probably too slow and inadequate."

Urgently recommending some form of food reserves on an international basis, with the U.S. Government taking the lead at home, the report says:

"The United States has no formal established reserve stocks policy: such a policy is urgently needed to enable the nation to cope effectively with the short-term consequences of poor harvests here or abroad."

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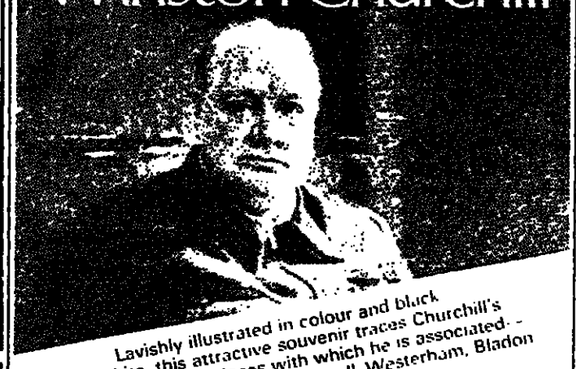

Lavishly illustrated in colour and black and white, this attractive souvenir traces Churchill's career through the places with which he is associated — Blenheim, Harrow, London, Chartwell, Westerham, Bladon

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★Stand-in moving up

Continued from Page 1

Over the weekend Mr. Teng stood in for the Premier as the senior Chinese as the official talks with Mr. Hartling, a responsibility he has shouldered with most visiting government leaders in recent months.

Diplomats who have participated at these meetings speak of Mr. Teng's self-assurance and contrast it with the apparent uneasiness he displayed on public occasions in the months immediately after his return from political disgrace 18 months ago.

If Mr. Chou were to step down as premier, Mr. Teng would be the prime candidate to succeed him. There is even speculation that such a move could come before the end of the year, with a formal announcement being made during the session of the long-delayed National People's Congress.

The Congress, the closest body China has to a parliament, ratifies ministerial appointments. It was supposed to meet last year but was postponed as a result of strains caused by the anti-Confucius campaign. Now there are a spate of rumors that it will convene in December.

Whether Mr. Teng is named premier or not, plans are apparently afoot to increase his stature on the international scene with visits abroad in the new year. France is frequently mentioned. But a visit there would almost certainly be combined with visits to other West European countries.

Mr. Teng, short and stocky, is acknowledged as a masterful administrator with a strong power base in the Communist Party, of which he was secretary-general for more than a decade before the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution.

His climb back to the inner circle after his disgrace in 1967, when he was condemned as a renegade and a capitalist-roader, is one of the most extraordinary sagas of contemporary Chinese politics.

★Listening in on Nixon

Continued from Page 1

On Monday there was a legal hassle between the prosecution and defense lawyers over whether the final 5 percent of the tape, a conversation between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Mithcell alone, was admissable as evidence at this time since Mr. Dean had been in and out of the room then on errands.

Locale sketched

Finally Mr. Dean went to a wooden board at the front of the courtroom and drew, on a big sheet of white paper, a sketch of the presidential suite to indicate his entrances and exits and physical knowledge of who was present during the disputed conversation.

U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, who heard the dispute out of the jury's presence, planned to rule on the admissibility of that fraction of the tape after hearing it himself.

[At one point on the March 21 tape, Mr. Nixon is heard to say, "It's a long road, isn't it, for all of us, for all of us." "I mean, what . . . are you going to do?"

[During discussion of a "general" report by Mr. Dean, Mr. Ehrlichman suggests that, if the idea is adopted, "to give some weight to that, could you attach as an appendix a list of the FBI reports to which you had access . . . so that the president at some later time is in a position to say, 'I relied.' "

[The March 21 recording was the fifth one played so far before the jury; prosecutors plan to introduce only one more, a conversation of March 22.]

AP photo

Sirica—to rule on tape

★Stopping illegal alien

Continued from Page 1

U.S. jobs held by illegal aliens range in skill from the most menial to factory work.

Bracero program recalled

Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez would like to ease the problem by a revival of the pattern that prevailed under the former Bracero program in which an agreed-upon number of Mexicans are allowed to cross the border into the U.S. for seasonal farm work. He is understood to have raised the point in talks with President Ford Monday, but the U.S., with labor in the lead of the opposition, is not considered likely to make any concessions.

One tool which the INS says would greatly aid its own crackdown effort is a law which would make it a crime to knowingly hire an illegal alien. A bill sponsored by Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D) of New Jersey, with penalties ranging from a slap-on-the-wrist citation to a maximum $1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment, has twice passed the House but never the Senate.

Eastland-panel stymie

The bill is stalled in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Chaired by Sen. James Eastland (D) of Mississippi, and predictions vary as to whether it will make it to the Senate floor or not before Congress adjourns this year.

"When there's enough interest in it and priority, something will be done," is the noncommittal assessment of one staff member of the Senate committee.

"We're optimistic about it," says an INS spokesman, commenting on the prospects for passage. He adds: "We don't think the bill will be a total cure — but it's going to be an awfully big step."

INS officials stress that a recent three-month pilot project in Denver, in which a dozen employers cooperated with INS agents in a search for illegal aliens on the payroll, freed up roughly 300 jobs for U.S. citizen resident aliens.

While the INS supports the bill, officials argue that legislation alone is not enough. INS wants $4 million more to virtually double its present 1,700-man border patrol inspector contingent. The agency's fiscal 1975 budget is $175 million.

Big labor is fully behind the proposed crackdown. Recently representatives of INS employee unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO went to Washington to underscore their plea for more manpower, faster legislation.

A letter to President Ford from a House subcommittee on legal and monetary affairs and a General Accounting Office report of last year concluded that many jobs filled by illegal aliens were in local demand and that the INS did not have the problem "under control."

Reorganization plan

INS Commissioner Chapman last month announced a reorganization plan for the service, involving more manpower at the Mexican border, the phase-out of some one-man Canadian border posts. Also the agency is at work on tightening document security and developing an important identification card.

Some think there can be no end to the problem until Mexico provides enough jobs of its own to reduce the incentive to travel for illegal aliens.

★How to buy an inexpensive home

Continued from Page 1

When the pogram was first announced last June, HUD's New York office received more than 17,000 written inquiries from interested parties.

To be acceptable, each bid has to exceed HUD's minimum listed price on the property. To discourage speculators, owner-occupants get first call on all for-sale properties.

Recovery of funds

Selling repossessed homes "as is" is part of an attempt to reduce HUD's urban real estate holdings and free up vacant units for occupancy.

A secondary goal is to recover some of the $2 billion the agency has borrowed from the U.S. Treasury to offset losses from its high-risk mortgage insurance funds.

During the past few months, HUD has succeeded in disposing of more properties than it acquired, reversing a three-year-old trend during which more than 75,000 housing units were placed in HUD hands.

But with real estate operating costs and mortagage delinquencies rising rapidly, many observers question whether this favorable trend will continue for long. The agency acquires single- and multifamily properties from lenders whose mortgages have been insured under one of the FHA mortgage insurance programs. If the mortgage goes into default, the lender acquires title and conveys it to HUD.

Critics, including some members of Congress, have serious misgivings about the stepped-up sales of unrehabilitated housing. The Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers, a New York coalition of community-based housing groups, contends that many unsuspecting buyers lack the financial resources to fully recondition the homes they purchase.

Heavy expenses

Most people, charges the group's president, Robert Schur, tend to underestimate the heavy expenses involved in making dilapidated housing livable. He estimates that the average cost of buying and properly fixing up a HUD-owned property ranges between $13,000 and $24,000.

To meet some of the objections, HUD's New York office now gives prospective purchasers an estimate of each unit's "rehab" costs. However, the agency figure is normally two or three times what most households would spend doing the renovation themselves, surveys indicate.

When HUD rehabilitates a house itself, government rules mandate the use of high-paid union trades. Further, the fixed-up house must pass a strict inspection to meet the agency's minimum property standards.

"The [private] buyer can cut corners, bring in relatives to help, and hire nonunion contractors," says a New York realtor who recently sold a HUD property carrying the FHA's estimate of a $10,500 repair cost. "The buyer figured he could do the job for less than $5,000," the broker said.

Japan's cost of living shows highest increas

By Reuter

Japan registered the highest cost-of-living increase among industrialized nations in the year ended Au according to figures publishe Bonn by the West German Bure Statistics and the Bundesbank.

The figures showed Japan's co living had risen 25.4 percent August, 1973. West Germany ha smallest rise — 7 percent.

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Clark makes strong bid to unseat Javits

AP photo

Ramsey Clark—conducts unorthodox campaign

Former attorney general's drive draws N.Y. interest—but votes?

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Looking out of place on fashionable Fifth Avenue, the tall, lanky former Texan wearing denim trousers, narrow tie, sneakers, and a coat that doesn't match seems unaware of the small crowd of lunchtime strollers pressing in around him.

A gaggle of pigeons suddenly flutters over the nearby stone lions that guard the New York City library. The crowd grows bigger. And Ramsey Clark — former U.S. attorney general and now a candidate for the U.S. Senate — just keeps on talking — quietly, earnestly, in his thick Texas drawl explaining his views on the Mideast to a young Jewish passerby, probably too young to vote.

An unlikely challenger to New York's urbane, sophisticated, and well-liked Sen. Jacob K. Javits, Mr. Clark nonetheless symbolizes the Watergate impact on this year's U.S. elections. The surprising success of his unorthodox campaign is raising many eyebrows.

The money issue

Polls and the pundits agree: The maverick Democrat with the "virtue issue" (as some call it) on his side is giving the veteran Republican lawmaker a run for his money — and money, in this year of Watergate disclosures, is proving a key issue in this and most other races to be decided on Nov. 5.

But Senator Javits, with 18 years of experience under his belt — and his close ties to New York City's large Jewish voting bloc — is still considered the front-runner. Most political observers see little prospect of Mr. Clark's toppling the Senator from his well-entrenched post — but the fact that Mr. Clark is proving such a challenge is seen as a key sign of the impact Watergate is having on this year's election.

Less entrenched Republicans are not expected to fare as well.

In the New York Governor's race, for instance, Democrats have their best chance of winning in 16 years — an accomplishment that is attributable in large part to Watergate and the apparent failure of incumbent Gov. Malcolm Wilson to separate himself in the public's mind from the "big money" interests associated with Republicans.

The continuing disclosures of large financial gifts of his predecessor and long-time associate, Vice-President-Designate Nelson A. Rockefeller, are not helping his campaign.

Suspicions generated

His Democratic opponent, Rep. Hugh L. Carey, appears to be cashing in on the general suspicion aroused by Watergate. Recent polls indicate he is well ahead of Gov. Malcolm Wilson.

At week's end, Mr. Carey had Rep. Peter W. Rodino (D) of New Jersey, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, campaigning with him. From the back of a flatbed truck, the two men drew cheers from a street-corner crowd on Manhattan's Upper East Side as they talked of Representative Rodino's role in the Nixon impeachment proceedings, which they extolled as establishing that "no man is above the law."

The loudest applause came when Mr. Carey described his bid for the governorship as a "chance to get our government back again."

The "virtue issue"

But Mr. Clark, more than any other candidate, is relying almost totally on the "virtue issue." While seeking to tie Senator Javits to big-spending Republicans, Mr. Clark is refusing any campaign contribution larger than $100. He has put Mr. Javits on the defensive for his refusal to return a hefty contribution from Mr. Rockefeller.

Senator Javits, on the other hand, reminds New Yorkers of Mr. Clark's well-publicized trips to Hanoi during the Vietnam conflict and warns that he is too radical to give them the calm, reasoned representation they need in the Senate.

Prospects bolstered

Senator Javits's recent trip to Cuba and Premier Fidel Castro's subsequent release of four imprisoned Americans is seen as further bolstering the senior Republican's prospects for re-election.

Governor Wilson, meanwhile, has launched a last-minute television blitz stressing his accomplishments while in office. Hitting hard at Democratic spending in Congress and at the state level, he calls for less government spending and less government, period. "Nobody ever heard of a liberal Democrat cutting budgets and cutting taxes," the Governor says repeatedly," the people have more government than they need, more government than they want, and certainly more government than they can afford."

Strike near despite progress

Safety issue slows coal-mine bargaining

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With less than a month to go, negotiations to avert a coal strike in the United States are reported to be "meaningful" and making progress.

But chances of avoiding at least a short strike appeared less than even.

The critical issues between the United Mine Workers: (UMW) and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA) — safety, productivity, and unauthorized strikes — are complex and controversial, and still largely unresolved, observers say.

Timetable fails

Originally, the parties in nationwide coal bargaining hoped for a tentative settlement in mid-October, in time for a required ratification vote by miners and further negotiations before a Nov. 12 deadline should UMW's rank and file reject the first agreement — seen as a very real possibility.

There is almost no likelihood now that a settlement can be reached this month. Sources close to the UMW say that unless there is an agreement during the first week in November, a strike will be unavoidable.

Under the UMW's traditional "no contract, no work" policy, the union does not extend contracts beyond expiration dates, and its members refuse to work past a deadline even if contract talks are continuing: when the deadline is reached, work stops.

Miner approval needed

Since miners must approve any tentative contract before it can be accepted, a process that could take a week or longer, it is urgent for the parties to reach an agreement that much in advance of the deadline. Few believe it can be done.

On Oct. 7 BCOA placed before the UMW detailed proposals on non-economic issues that contained some concessions to the union but ignored many demands considered by the UMW to be crucial to a settlement.

At the time, Walter C. Wallace, BCOA president, said the proposals were "as far as we can go," suggesting industry inflexibility. Arnold Miller, president of the UMW, lashed out at the BCOA's "refusal to bargain," and at the employers' "intransigence" on 25 or more union demands.

Although subcommittees continued to meet on lesser matters, the main bargaining stood still all during the next week.

Mr. Miller told a press conference that the BCOA was trying to "manipulate" the UMW into a strike situation that would force the government to intervene with a Taft-Hartley national-emergency strike injunction. The mine union leader warned that such an injunction might be defied by members who cannot be forced to work "at jobs they consider unsafe — and that are."

Mr. Miller's sharp words directed at mine operators, and his warning, surprised few observers of the mine bargaining in Washington. A show of temper and militancy is common as negotiations settle down to the critical give-and-take phase that will mean a settlement or a strike.

Following Mr. Miller's blast, other members of the BCOA bargaining team hurried to assure the UMW president that Mr. Wallace did not intend to imply that the industry was frozen into a hard-and-fast position on safety, productivity, and other issues, and that it was "open to reason." Talks were then resumed last week, more amicably and more effectively, observers agreed.

The industry was prepared to present economic proposals, to include a very substantial wage increase for miners who now are paid close to $50 a day.

Productivity impact

The UMW, however, insists that it will not allow the operators to "buy a settlement" that does not include health and safety guarantees. According to Mr. Miller, the union "will not trade the lives, health, and safety of American coal miners for a little more money by the day."

The BCOA is reluctant to give ground on UMW's safety and health demands because of their probable impact on productivity in the mines.

In the past four years, output per miner has dropped an average 25 percent, and operators blame the decline in substantial part on the new, tough safety and health standards set in federal and state laws — unnecessarily, operators say.

What the UMW now is demanding as safety and health provisions in its next contract would go even further than the federal laws ("too ineffective and poorly enforced," the UMW says) in requirements that would cut into productivity and that would give the union veto power over management work plans and orders.

An industry spokesman said in Washington that operators are as concerned as the union, or anyone, in assuring the health and safety of miners. But he added that the operators are not willing to "turn management of mines over to the union" by surrendering management rights.

Bengalis now menaced by paramilitary force

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dacca, Bangladesh

Along with the floods, drought, and food shortages which afflict the average Bengali, there is also the Rakkhi Bahini.

This is a government para-military force with an estimated strength of 20,000 men which operates virtually outside the law. Some Bangalis contend that it has now become as detested as the West Pakistan army was before Bangladesh broke away from Pakistan.

"The Rakkhi Bahini can seize and arrest people without any warrant, any rules of procedure, or any code of conduct," says Moudud Ahmed, a lawyer who is secretary of a group called the Committee for Civil Liberties and Legal Aid.

Villages terrorized

"They terrorize whole villages just as the Pakistanis did," the lawyer said in an interview. "They go in and burn houses, grab the girls, and blindfold the young men and shoot them."

Mr. Ahmed declared that there were at least 15,000 political prisoners in Bangladesh. Most of them, he said, had been arrested by the Rakkhi Bahini. (Some sources dispute this estimate of the number of political prisoners, saying the actual figures would be closer to "several thousand.")

The Rakkhi Bahini, or defense force, has often been described as the "private army" of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. Sheikh Mujib denies that it is a private force. He calls it a "government militia" organized to help the police maintain law and order.

No one doubts that there is a law-and-order problem in Bangladesh. Ever since independence was achieved nearly three years ago, small armed bands have been attacking police stations. Many of the weapons distributed to Bengali guerrillas during the liberation struggle against the West Pakistan army were never turned in after the war was won, and quite a few former guerrillas have turned against the government. Every week assassins take the lives of at least one or two members of the Awami League, the ruling political party headed by Sheikh Mujib.

But many Bengalis are convinced that the Rakkhi Bahini is targeted not so much against the government's armed enemies as it is against its legitimate political opponents.

"They get the Rakkhi Bahini to do things which they couldn't get the professional army or police to do," said a Bengali jounalist.

Members of the Rakkhi Bahini, he said, are "the most hated people in Bangladesh."

Critics of the Rakkhi Bahini such as Moudud Ahmed take some comfort in the support which they have received from the Bangladesh courts. In several judgments delivered earlier this year, the High Court Division of the Supreme Court questioned the legal foundations of the Rakkhi Bahini.

"The court system is the only thing we have left," said Mr. Ahmed.

Funds provided

Mr. Ahmed's committee, which includes lawyers, journalists, physicians, writers, and university professors, has provided funds to defend a number of persons who were arrested and held without benefit of a trial. In one case, the committee succeeded in securing the release of three women who were arrested by the Rakkhi Bahini and who later testified that they had been severely beaten by members of the para-military force.

But if anything, the Rakkhi Bahini may be growing more powerful. It is now carrying out a recruiting drive which could increase its strength by 50 percent.

Many Bengalis are convinced, without much real evidence, that the Rakkhi Bahini is financed — some say controlled — by neighboring India. This may be partly because their uniforms resemble Indian uniforms. It may also reflect the fact that many Bengalis tend these days to blame India for just about everything which goes wrong in Bangladesh.

Judge sends $10 to suspended policeman

By the Associated Press

Peoria, Ill.

An Ohio judge has sent $10 to a Peoria policeman ordered suspended after he hit one of two gunmen over the head with a milk-bottle container.

"I do not believe you should suffer personally in terms of a financial loss," said Judge John J. Conners Jr. of the Court of Common Pleas, Toledo, in a letter to Sgt. Elmer McIntosh.

Sargeant McIntosh received a letter of commendation and a two-day suspension after breaking up a dairy-store holdup Sept. 20. He was suspended because he violated a department regulation requiring police to be armed at all times.

Because of another regulation prohibiting contributions, Sergeant McIntosh will also have to return the $10.

Plane to help nab wildlife violators

By the Associated Press

Redding, Calif.

The state department of Fish and Game here has added a specially modified airplane to its enforcement program.

The plane can take off and land on extremely short runways, and can fly as slow as 60 m.p.h. It will be used to intensify enforcement of hunting and fishing regulations, detect environmental damage, and monitor fish and wildlife.

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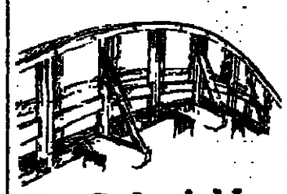

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UNICEF photo by Jack Ling

Would a New Bombay help these homeless children?

India plans a twin city for Bombay

Goal is to avoid overcrowding present city, but major offices are still building there

By Reuter

Bombay

Imaginative plans have been drawn up to save Bombay, India's premier commercial center, from disastrous overcrowding.

The goal is to build a twin city, a new Bombay, across the harbor from the present port to attract people who would otherwise migrate to Bombay and add to its chronic overcrowding.

V. S. Joshi of the City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO), which is working on the plan, says Bombay is likely to collapse unless urgent action is taken.

Rajni Patel, a planner, estimates that 17 billion rupees (about $2.16 billion) would be needed to keep the present city clean and build "New Bombay." Otherwise Bombay is in danger of becoming the world's worst slum.

The population of Bombay doubled from three to six million from 1951 to 1971. If the growth is unchecked, it is expected to reach 10 million by 1990.

The result has been that the city's educational, medical, electrical, water, and other services have been put to a test that they cannot meet. CIDCO says 7 out of 10 people in Bombay do not even have one proper room with water and toilet to live in. Up to a million people live in slums without any facilities at all.

Every day, nearly 600 people come to Bombay to stay, drawn by the hope of a job and possible riches. Of the total industry of the State of Maharashtra, 80 percent is located in Bombay.

A problem faced by cities all over the world is aggravated in Bombay by its geography. The city is shaped like a wedge and the port grew up at the thinnest end of the wedge. All other commercial and business activity has been concentrated in that small congested area.

The suburban railways carry nearly 3 million commuters there every day, and a similar number arrive by bus. Only a subway can ease that problem.

While CIDCO is financed by the Maharashtra State government, the administration is undermining its own project by some of its actions. It has allowed reclamation of land from the sea in Backbay at the tip of the wedge. New office buildings are going up, bringing in yet more workers and worsening the transport bottleneck.

The land is among the most valuable in India, and accusations of corruption in the handling of the money are widespread. Some members of Parliament are taking the issue to court.

Organizations have sprung up to oppose the Backbay reclamation scheme and "Save Bombay" before it is too late.

Ironically, CIDCO's own headquarters are on reclaimed land in Backbay.

Shrish Patel, former CIDCO director of planning, admits the government is not moving quickly enough.

A new council hall is being built in Bombay rather than locating it in the proposed new city, which would set an example for private industrialists. State funds are not being diverted to the project beyond an allocation of 250 million rupees (about $31.2 million) to acquire land.

Nevertheless, a start has been made, a bridge across the Thana Creek to New Bombay was completed in 1972. About 20,000 people are employed in petrochemical industries in the area designated for the twin city, and about 110,000 people have moved there.

The basis of the plan is to build townships housing 50,000 to 200,000 people each, connected by a mass transport system. Each area will be planned and provide housing for both low- and high-income groups. Schools, medical facilities, open spaces, and community centers are to be created.

Development of a new port to handle 10 million tons of cargo a year by 1990 is a highlight of the plan. But lack of resources, growing more acute as India slips into an ever deeper economic crisis, makes this particular project seem remote.

Bombay was once a green and pleasant city. It is still the most cosmopolitan center of India.

But unless the New Bombay comes into being, the present city is heading for a situation similar to that in Calcutta, which the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru once described as a nightmare.

Soviets to rely more on East-bloc industry

By Paul Wohl
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union is making a renewed effort to harness East European industrial potential to their own resources to compensate themselves for their failure so far to get the Western industrial credits they have been angling for.

This was the main theme of General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev's speech at the recent reception in Moscow for Hungary's First Secretary Janos Kadar.

East European and Soviet economies are being interlocked. While the overall result is to strengthen the entire Soviet bloc, the U.S.S.R. is the biggest single beneficiary of this development.

Brake on progress

East European industries are only beginning to attain Western standards and their productivity is still limited. Whether they will be able to supply the Soviet Union with the investment aid which it has been trying to obtain in the West is doubtful.

If the Russians have to develop their industries and natural resources between now and 1980 or 1990 mainly with the aid of Eastern Europe, progress will be much slower than with the help of the multi-billion dollar projects envisaged with the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. Yet progress is certain, as Moscow's recent industrial agreements with Eastern Europe point out.

East Germany, industrially the most advanced and diversified country of the bloc, is playing an increasingly important role in this connection.

In the third week of September, on the occasion of the 16th session of the East German-Soviet government commission, new facts about the tight links between the East German and Soviet metallurgical industries became known.

When members of the Soviet delegation visited the huge Thaelmann

Factory tour made

works in Magdeburg (formerly the Krupp-Gruson plant), it was disclosed that 16 percent of the heavy metallurgical equipment of the U.S.S.R. is produced in installations which originated in Magdeburg.

The Soviet delegation also visited major factories in Berlin, Mecklenburg, Thuringia, and Saxony. In each of these plants consultation with engineers and foremen were held and the workers were urged to take a personal interest in prompt and efficient delivery of equipment for the U.S.S.R. A number of new cooperation agreements was signed.

The East Germans also are linking their industries to those of other East European countries like Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, all of which are major suppliers of the U.S.S.R.

In the past 10 years East German-Czechoslovak cooperation in the production of technical glass has developed. Czechoslovakia has long been famous for artistically cut glass. Now the Czechs, together with their northern neighbors, have developed a new type of a virtually unbreakable glass cylinder standing up to 50 feet high with a diameter of 24 inches, as well as glass pipes, tubes for color television, and pressed optical glass. Czech and East German methods of producing industrial glass are being extended to the Soviet Union.

African blacks' hopes sharpened by ferment

By Reuter

Johannesburg

The downfall of Portugal's colonial regime in Mozambique has sharpened the political aspirations of blacks in the rest of the white-ruled south.

It has brought moods ranging from fierce impatience in Rhodesia to more cautious hope for change in South Africa.

In Johannesburg, a black-painted slogan on a building wall proclaims: "Frelimo shall free us." In the teeming black townships surrounding the city, the old greeting of "How are you. . . . Not picked up today?" — a reference to the ever-present threat of arrest for passbook offenses — has been replaced by a confident "Viva."

The heady subject of "freedom just over the border, and perhaps in our lifetime," is duscussed in the buses, trains, cafes, and shebeens — illegal drinking dens — where blacks can talk politics without looking over their shoulders.

Hope for change

While not even the most optimistic believe that the African nationalist movement (Frelimo) take-over in South Africa's backyard means a similar event soon in the white-ruled republic, the prevailing mood among blacks is one of hope for change.

A letter published in an African newspaper recently noted that events in southern Africa had been dramatic since the coup in Portugal.

"A modern army is no guarantee that we shall not have incursions from outside. A well-equipped army is no solution to the problems facing South Africa," it said.

"The white man in South Africa must realize that the time for playing hide-and-seek is long over. The situation calls for dialogue with the blacks before it is too late. Our patience is fast running out."

An editorial in another black newspaper remarked that with "one of Africa's wars of shame" ended, "the fact that South Africa will have a Frelimo government on its doorstep is something it will have to live with."

Marchers dispersed

The advent of a Frelimo-dominated transitional government, with independence due next year for Mozambique, was greeted with joy by those militant black organizations still not banned in South Africa.

The South African Students' Organization (SASO) and the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC) tried to hold rallies "to show our solidarity with the people of Mozambique who have been freed by Frelimo."

The rallies were prohibited by the government, but defiant blacks shouting pro-Frelimo slogans still assembled in the advertised places. They were dispersed by police using dogs and tear gas.

Security police officers described the rallies as a bluff and a ploy by the comparatively young organizations to gauge their following and promptly made a nationwide roundup of SASO and BPC leaders.

Leaders of the black "homelands" — ethnically based territories being led to eventual independence within South Africa — have been more restrained in comments on Mozambique. But several have come out openly in favor of dialogue with Frelimo.

Prof. Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, remarked: "Frelimo is a fact. It wields power and if we are wise, we will settle down and talk to its leaders."

Dr. Cedric Phatudi, head of Lebowa, observed that "without each of us knowing what the other was doing we would be walking in the dark . . . and that is dangerous."

Warning sounded

But while blacks in the strictly controlled republic see only long-term hope in the Frelimo take-over, the talk in Rhodesia's black townships is of dramatic change within the next two to five years.

African National Council (ANC) leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa has cautioned that "the road to Zimbabwe [the African nationalist name for Rhodesia] will be painful and agonizing."

But impatient African youths, faced with growing unemployment, regard the ANC's professed nonviolence policies as a farce and say openly that only an armed struggle is the answer to the problem and nothing else will work.

Their aggressive mood may be illustrated by the disclosure in a recent court case that young men were being recruited openly in the market square of an African township for guerrilla action in the northeast of Rhodesia, main field of guerrilla activity in recent years.

As Prime Minister Ian Smith's government moves closer to the apartheid policies of South Africa, embittered blacks may draw inspiration from the Frelimo take-over — though few expect any material assistance from across the border.

In a recent newspaper article, black Rhodesian journalist Justin Nyoka said the situation in Mozambique "demonstrates how political goals can be achieved in the long run."

Mr. Nyoka said he believed the time was past for a peaceful solution to Rhodesia's long-standing constitutional problem — "or indeed the political situation in white southern Africa."

"I have a strong feeling that the Rhodesian front will be the last white government in Rhodesia," Mr. Nyoka said. "With its rigid racial and even provocative policies, it has left black Rhodesians, more especially the younger ones, with almost no choice but to sacrifice their lives in an open confrontation with the authorities."

But black leaders are aware that while Frelimo was fighting soldiers whose roots were in Portugal, African nationalist guerrillas in Rhodesia are pitted against men whose roots are there, and the struggle is likely to be more protracted and costly on both sides.

Paychecks guaranteed for the unemployed—in France

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Beginning in 1975, a Frenchman who loses his job owing to a layoff will be able to keep receiving almost his full paycheck for the next 12 months, or until he finds a new job.

This innovative program is being called the first of its kind in a capitalist country.

The new guarantee for the unemployed fulfills a campaign promise made by President Giscard d'Estaing when he ran for election last spring.

But more important it is expected to permit the President to take a tougher stand in fighting rampant inflation here. French inflation in the past year has been about 14.5 percent, compared with about 11.2 percent in the United States.

Unemployment kept low

Interestingly, the new French effort comes in a nation which has in recent years made it a successful priority to keep unemployment low. That policy encouraged economic growth and was thought to keep a damper on social unrest, but it also kept French inflation up.

This August, France's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was around 2.2 percent. In the United States, unemployment is currently pushing 6 percent.

But if French employment problems look minimal to American eyes, they have been disturbing to the French. Union officials, and to some extent the government as well, have warned in recent weeks that the government's tightened anti-inflation program was inexorably driving unemployment up. It has risen from about 1.9 percent a year ago.

Right now, a few more than 460,000 Frenchmen are unsuccessfully seeking work, and according to political observers, politicians here have always believed that any president who allowed the jobless figure to hit the 500,000 mark was heading for political disaster.

At the same time, the President has indicated lately that he no longer regards unemployment as a threat equal to inflation, and he has stressed that reducing inflation is his primary economic goal.

The government has adopted a policy of tight credit, and reduced government spending, and has clamped a ceiling of about $10.5 billion on 1975 oil expenditures.

Economic writers have warned that on the one hand the tight policy threatened economic slowdown and some business failures, but that on the other hand the government's announced policy of restrictions on oil use would not be firm enough to keep expenditures under $10.5 billion.

Assurance for workers

If the President now is willing to break the symbolic taboo by increasing unemployment, he will be able to slow down the economy with the assurance that most laid-off workers will be protected for a year.

The new program is the product of three months of negotiations between the trade unions and France's employers' federation. Negotiations were begun under pressure from the government but the actual agreement was signed by the business and labor representatives.

Most, but not all employees, are expected to qualify for benefits. A worker must have held the job for a year, must have lost it for economic reasons, must be included in the national unemployment insurance program and must not turn down new offers of work or training.

Russia's mushroom holidays

By Reuter

Moscow

Saturday night is excursion night in Moscow these days, with thousands of spartan mushroom gatherers cramming special trains that take them out into the countryside where the picking is at its best.

The trains go at night since experts at the art — and any self-respecting Russian reckons himself to be one — say mushrooms are most pickable just as the sun rises.

Different types

So, armed with vast baskets and wrapped against the chill of a Russian October night in padded jackets, headscarves, and felt boots, the masses make for the mushrooms.

Some are less adventurous and aim to finish their day in the woods just by the time the hard-bitten aficionados are pulling on their boots and sharpening their knives.

But whether dedicated to the practice, or just in it for the company, there are few Russians who fail to make at least one sortie during the season.

This year is in fact not a good mushrooming year, as the crucial weeks in September, when the spores need moisture, were consistently hot and dry. But rather than discourage pickers, the challenge has brought them out in even greater numbers.

"After all, it's not so much the finding that's the fun as the looking," said one Muscovite.

Camouflage used

With several mushroomers for every mushroom in the easily accessible environs of the Soviet capital, pickers have developed a subtle system of keeping their finds to themselves.

To begin with, it is a rule that you never divulge your picking patch even to the closest acquaintance. And to make sure no one else finds it, you are quite within your rights to hide it with an elaborate birch-foliage camouflage.

Those who prefer the more leisurely pick head out by bus for up to 125 miles in search of secluded grounds — a system that ensures a good day's collecting but is prone to leave people stranded.

Transport difficulties

"Some weekends, when the weather's fine, it's virtually impossible to get on a bus back to Moscow, unless you know the ticket-office woman," lamented one enthusiast.

His way of solving the problem was to walk six miles along the road back to Moscow, catch a bus going in the other direction, and doggedly refuse to relinquish his seat when the bus turned around to go back.

In a good mushrooming year, factories and higher education institutes take the more sensible step of hiring their own buses. Sometimes so much of Moscow's public transport is tied up that way that signs are hung on city bus stops apologizing for poor service "in connection with the ferrying of mushroomers."

Dozens to the yard

However, while Muscovites are fighting over every square inch of ground, farther north, in the wet, thick forests around Vologda and Archangel, mushrooms grow dozens to the square yard.

According to one newspaper report, for instance, the 650,000 square miles of the Karelian forest on the Finnish border alone produce 20,000 tons of mushrooms a year — only a tiny fraction of which is ever gathered.

But while enjoying mushrooming for its own sake, Russians have the most serious respect for the fruits of their labor. In spite of a formidable shortage of storage jars in the Soviet Union, most families manage to put away a good reserve of mushrooms, either dried, salted, or pickled.

State influence

The state also exercises its omnipresent control in organizing collections. For a 132-pound drum of salted mushrooms — a staple food in the Army — it pays $12.

And so seriously is the whole business taken that a recent issue of the agricultural daily Selskaya Zhizn (Rural Life) admonished its readers at length to set to the mushroom harvest with more of a will.

The year's plan for the whole of Russia is 26,300 tons of the fungi.

"We must not weaken our vigilance in collection them. The year's plan must be fulfilled," the paper exclaimed.

Uruguay supports anti-Cuba sanctions

By Reuter

Montevideo, Uruguay

The Uruguayan Government has announced that it will not support the lifting of diplomatic and trade sanctions against Cuba because it believes the conditions do not exist to justify such action.

Suez City starts to stir—but mass return curbed

By the Associated Press

Suez City, Egypt

People are trickling back to this Suez Canal port city that was virtually emptied by the Arab-Israeli conflict. But the Egyptian Government is barring the mass return of its 260,000 former inhabitants until the city can support them.

Suez City was 80-85 percent damaged in the "war of attrition" between Egypt and Israel after the 1967 hostilities and in last October's war.

Egypt has long-range plans that call for Suez City to become a boom town once again with the return of ship traffic through the canal. The government hopes the city will support a million people from the income of canal trade, oil pipelines, refineries, and industry.

In the last few months, the population in the city has risen from 20,000 to 60,000 as the slow work of reconstruction progresses.

Port Said and Ismailia, the two other major canal cities, are growing more quickly. Both those towns are open to all former residents. But residents of Suez have to prove their homes are livable before they can return. Each day busloads of evacuees, coming without their belongings, arrive in the city to plead for relocation permits. Most go back empty-handed the same day.

Others, who have won permission to stay, crowd the halls of the main government building, asking for aid to replace belongings lost or destroyed during their six-year absence.

Peasant women nursing their babies sit on the floors while their husbands haggle with government clerks.

The canal evacuees — who totaled some 1.2 million before the cities were reopened — get government subsidies until they return, and continue to get them if they can find no work.

But the basic allowance is meager, even when expanded by extra allowances for schooling, invalids, and lost property.

Egypt is concentrating its rebuilding efforts in Suez — the worst hit of the canal cities. It is repairing every building that can be saved and tearing down others. Experts have surveyed 11,000 buildings and can save only half, one official said.

Building owners get government compensation if their property was destroyed. And fishermen and farmers, once their claims are checked, get government money to get back in operation.

Officials say the agricultural districts around Suez, where farmers use the government money to build their own mud brick homes, is 90 percent rehabilitated.

Work in the city is slower. Few machines are in evidence. But barefoot workmen, lugging straw baskets filled with sand, concrete, and bricks — the same system workers used to dig the canal more than 100 years ago — are everywhere.

"You don't know how they do it. You don't see things like bulldozers, or at least not many. When you see these men working, you say, 'They'll never make it,' " said Gustave Jahier, a Frenchman and owner of the faded but once-elegant Bel Air Hotel.

The government is rebuilding the outside of Jahier's three-story hotel and helping him repair the inside.

Down the street, a Greek Catholic church, most of its facade blown out, stands vacant. The priests are in Cairo, but will come back soon, the caretaker says.

Australians see selves as targets of poor

By the Associated Press

Canberra

A new fear is growing among Australians that in an era of worldwide food shortages and overpopulation their vast, richly endowed, but sparsely populated and militarily weak land might make a tempting target.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's recent criticism of American and Soviet military expansion in the Indian Ocean was one indication of the insecurity Australians feel about their immense, unprotected Western coastline.

Another surfaced recently when Indonesian fishermen established a temporary settlement near Derby on the vacant northwest coast.

The fact that the landing was so easy and that a Navy gunboat had to steam more than 800 miles from Darwin to check out the reports, brought home just how thinly spread Australian defense forces are.

One small unit

There is only one small special forces unit currently stationed in Western Australia and no big warships. The insecurity of the westerners has been mollified somewhat by plans for a $50 million naval base and airfield near Perth, the only large city on the western coast. But even so, Australia would remain a minor power in the Indian Ocean.

The government's primary reservation is cost. The military budget, to defend a continent the size of the United States with a population of about 12.5 million, is an estimated $2 billion. The United States, with a population of 210 million, annually spends more than $80 billion on defense.

Larger Army

The Australian military has announced plans to increase the size of the Army by 3,000 men in the next two years — to 34,000 — and has been shopping recently for military hardware in the United States. This is in spite of the fact that the defense policy of Mr. Whitlam's Labor government is based on the principle that Australia faces no direct military threat in the near future.

Proponents of a stronger military force contend that the government has overlooked the possibility of the world's being thrown into turmoil by a collapse of the international monetary system or by deterioration of oil and food supplies.

By Sven Simon

A new hat for Helmut Schmidt

West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt slips on a policewoman's hat. Next question: but can he write a parking ticket?

Interest in ROTC growing across U.S.

By the Associated Press

New York

Rising civilian unemployment and the fadeout of the antiwar movement have prompted new interest in ROTC programs this fall.

Enrollment on some campuses is up 25 percent over last year. An Associated Press survey showed the trend toward increased interest in Army, Air Force, and Navy training programs spreads across all areas of the country.

Part of the motivation is economic: some Reserve Officers Training Corps candidates get full scholarships; all get textbooks, subsistence allowances during part of their four years in college, and a guaranteed job after graduation. The end of the Vietnam war also brought an end to demonstrations that hurt many ROTC programs, forcing some colleges to abandon them completely.

Sunken ships lure searchers for metals

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

The world mineral shortage has triggered a variety of schemes for raising sunken ships now that their metal hulls and superstructures may be as valuable as their cargoes.

Hardly a week goes by without the revelation of some ingenious method for "pirating" dozens of vessels which sink in the world's oceans every year. But most are hopelessly impractical - like the abortive plan to raise the British liner Lusitania by pumping her full of hydrogen-filled ping-pong balls.

The Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk by the Germans off the coast of Ireland in 1915, with over 1,300 fatalities. She has been an El Dorado of salvage men ever since. Repeated failures to bring her up have not stopped men trying to find ways to strip her of her bronze and copper components, valued at around 300,000 in current market terms.

Under study

One of the major problems in marine salvage is that ships have often sunk to depths where conventional techniques cannot be applied. To overcome this, a British engineer came up with the idea of pumping submerged vessels full of nitrogen, and drawing plastic sheets round them by remote control, so that the trapped gas causes them to rise to the surface.

The United States Naval Department is assessing the potential value of this method, while the engineer himself intends to try it on Bluebird II, the speedboat in which Donald Campbell died while making an attempt on the world water-speed record in 1967.

No amount of ingenuity has yet succeeded in raising the Italian Line's Andrea Doria, a far richer prize than the Lusitania. A 29,000-ton liner, she sank in 240 feet of water off the American east coast in 1956 after a collision with a Swedish vessel. Not long ago, the scrap value of her hull and superstructure was put at $6 million.

In addition, she was carrying about $1 million in cash and a solid silver plaque valued at over $240,000, an incalculable fortune in personal jewelery, and works of art.

Bruno Vailati, Italian filmmaker and oceanographer, made a total of 21 dives to the wreck before giving up. Except for a statue recovered by his team, the treasure lies intact.

Special equipment needed

The only practical way to salvage the ship, he concluded, would be to use a converted submarine or a sealab, which he says would cost about $4,800,000. According to the estimates of the liner's worth, including cargo, it would be a worthwhile investment.

Submersible craft, including diving bells, are usually employed for deep-sea salvage. But since these can only operate to depths of about 600 feet, hulls capable of withstanding the pressures of the ocean depths are being developed. So are more efficient remote-control devices, a need fostered by the North Sea oil explorations.

Ships in shallower waters may be raised by cable or by pontoons attached to the hull and filled with air. This method is being used to recover some of the 14 ships which have gone down in the Suez Canal since 1967. The prize here is their cargoes of metals and non-perishable commodities, said to be worth between $1 billion and $1.5 billion to London's insurance market.

Losses continue

Despite radar and sophisticated safety systems, one ship falls victim to fire, storm or collision every 36 hours. In the last 10 years alone, over 2,800 vessels have been lost, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Most will be written off and remain on the seabed to rot and disintegrate. But one episode — that of the 7,000-ton British freighter, Empire Manor, accidentally rammed and sunk off Newfoundland 30 years ago — shows that sustained effort can bring enormous rewards.

The recovery project lasted four months, involved one of the most advanced salvage vessels in the world, and was carried out in hurricane-force winds. By the end of it, gold bullion worth more than $2,400,000 had been hauled 330 feet to the surface and shipped to Southampton. It now lies safely in the vaults of the Bank of England.

Oregonians plan 'truth squad' on effect of bottle-deposit law

By the Associated Press

Salem, Ore.

Two Republican state legislators are forming a "bottle bill truth squad" to counteract unfavorable publicity from the beverage industry about Oregon's law requiring deposits on beverage containers.

Reps. Gordon Macpherson (R) of Waldport and Stafford Hansell (R) of Hermiston said the bottle and can industry has "deliberately lied about the bill."

Lobbyist criticized

They said George Wagner, a lobbyist for the beverage industry, stated in Salt Lake City recently that the law reduced roadside litter by only 10 percent, when the actual litter reduction was 66 percent.

"It doesn't take much savvy to see what George Wagner is up to," said Mr. Hansell. "By hook or by crook, he's out to kill any chance the bottle bill has anywhere else."

Volunteer effort

The two legislators said the "truth squad" will be composed of volunteers who do not hold elective office.

"In light of Mr. Wagner's performances both in and out of Oregon, it is clear that those of us who are convinced the bottle bill is an exceptional and beneficial piece of legislation are going to have to spend more time and money to go anywhere in the country to spread the bottle bill story," Mr. Macpherson said.

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

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They call it a "Great World Newspaper." But it's something more than that.

"It is representative of the finest in independent, courageous, and unbiased journalism." Walter Cronkite, CBS News.

"The Monitor must be judged one of the leading newspapers of the English-speaking world . . . [it] towers over 99 percent of American papers in care and quiet competence," Ben Bagdikian, formerly a Washington Post editor, now National Correspondent, Columbia Journalism Review.

"In the five polls of American newspaper publishers we have conducted since 1952, The Christian Science Monitor has ranked among the top ten, according to three standards, impartial presentation of the news, journalistic independence, and crusading for the public good." Edward L. Bernays, expert on public opinion and public affairs.

The Christian Science Monitor is unique — the only national, or international, daily newspaper published by a church. It's printed simultaneously five days a week in the Boston, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and London areas. From these cities it goes out to the world.

Included in its readers are: Arabs and Jews, Catholics and Protestants, Russians (the Kremlin quotes it) and Chinese (Madame Mao says she reads it), conservatives and liberals, Moslems and Hindus.

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Because of its convictions. Convictions deeply rooted in the Christian Science religion, and in this newspaper's beginnings in 1908.

Its founder, Mary Baker Eddy, stated over sixty years ago that The Christian Science Monitor was to "bless all mankind." "Bless" can mean to care for, to advance the prosperity, peace, and happiness of mankind. "All mankind" means *all* mankind — no exceptions.

A Monitor conviction:

News reporting must strive to be fair to all — to treat the various views of groups opposing each other objectively and impartially. To present the issues without prejudice. To let the reader decide.

A Monitor conviction:

Every painful problem must be squarely faced, not glossed over nor swept under the rug. There's no place for the vague, rosy-hued, or unrealistic in the Monitor. It offers a calm, clear-eyed, practical perspective.

A Monitor conviction:

There is a solution to every problem — personal or worldwide — that we may face. This paper seeks out solutions already working, points out promising steps toward solutions, and gives early-on reports of those digging for solutions.

A Monitor conviction:

To understand anything, we must see through the effect to the cause. In human affairs, the environment, the sciences, the arts, the Monitor tries always to trace events back to causes — and to tie them into the bigger patterns of which they are part.

A Monitor conviction:

There must be an increasing concern for the well-being of those about us — an increasing equalizing of opportunities for education, employment, food, and shelter for all people. The Monitor seeks also to support the growth of individual freedom throughout the world.

A Monitor conviction:

Integrity in private and public life, in business, the arts, sports, all the fields of human activity, is a bedrock necessity if individuals are to progress and society to survive. The Monitor uncovers falsity and dishonest dealing for the purpose of correcting and cleaning up a condition — but not to attack or injure any individual or group.

A Monitor conviction:

There are many who prefer to drink from a pure, clean stream of news, information, and entertainment. The Monitor is a family newspaper. It presents all the significant news free of sensationalism and gossip. Its illustrations and advertising are free of suggestive overtones.

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Inside the news—briefly

EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

WITH ANALYSIS FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS AROUND THE WORLD

Suit would block Nixon from custody of data

Washington

A suit to block former President Richard M. Nixon from regaining custody of materials from his administration has been prepared by a group of educators, journalists, historians, and political scientists.

Plaintiffs in the suit are the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press. Individuals include James MacGregor Burns, a Pulitzer Prize winner in history; Nat Hentoff, a staff writer for New York's weekly "Village Voice"; and J. Anthony Lukas, a former New York Times correspondent, now working on a book about Watergate.

The organizations and individuals claim that each of them "has a particular and substantial need to obtain access" to the Nixon documents for research, writing, analysis, and reporting.

Soviets shun figures on Jewish emigration

Tucson, Ariz

President Ford said Monday the United States has no assurance the Soviets will permit a minimum of 60,000 Jews and others to leave that country each year in exchange for improved trade status with the United States.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington, last week announced agreement ending a two-year impasse over Soviet trade status in exchange for guarantees over freer Jewish emigration. Senator Jackson said the agreement included a "benchmark" figure of 60,000 as a minimum standard of compliance. In a "clarifying statement" issued through Press Secretary Ron Nessen, Mr. Ford said an accord on emigration with the Soviet Union mentions no specific figures.

Canada sees future oil export cuts

Washington

Canada, one of the chief suppliers of foreign oil to the United States, might have to reduce oil exports to near zero by the late 1970's, U.S. News and World Report quoted Canada's Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources as saying.

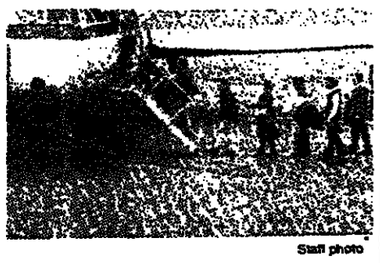
Interviewed in the current issue of the news weekly, Donald Macdonald said that because of swelling Canadian domestic demands, it was possible that some time in the late 1970's or early 1980's, exports could be reduced to a trickle from the current 900,000 barrels daily.

U.S.-Europe flights to rise in price

Washington

Tickets for airline and charter flights between the U.S. and Europe are going up. Increases, ranging from a low of 3.6 percent to 19 percent were approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board Monday.

The new hikes mean that the cost of a round-trip economy flight between New York and London during the so-



Staff photo

called shoulder season will jump from $604 to $626. The increase is the lowest approved by the board. The shoulder season is that period between the peak season of summer months and the winter season.

One of the highest increases came in the popular 22- to 45-day excursion fares. Those rates will jump 17.6 percent for peak-season flights and 18.9 percent for shoulder flights. The new peak-season 22- to 45-day excursion fare now will be $509 — up from the current $433.

Louisiana objects to chemical-burning ship

New Orleans

Louisiana state officials are reportedly considering legal action to try to stop a Dutch incinerator ship from burning 4,628 tons of poisonous chemical wastes in the Gulf of Mexico.

Appropriately named the Vulcanus, the ship began burning its cargo of chlorinated hydrocarbons Sunday, probably the first time European-style incineration has been conducted off American shores.

The federal Environmental Protection Agency issued a test permit for the burning, and Shell Chemical Company is expected to seek permits to allow the Vulcanus to burn three more loads over a two-month period.

Pre-winter storm surprises Nova Scotia

Halifax, Nova Scotia

A surprise pre-winter storm, described as the worst in memory, struck northeastern Nova Scotia Sunday, causing widespread damage and leaving one person dead and four missing. The storm, which covered much of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with almost a foot of snow, was accompanied by wind gusts of more than 90 miles per hour.

Royalty to be invited to U.S. bicentennial

Suffolk, Va.

Virginia Gov. Mills Godwin says he will ask Queen Elizabeth II and the British royal family to help celebrate the bicentennial of the American colonies' break with her predecessor, George III.

What is needed now is undying friendship between the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Godwin said. The Governor said he and his wife will go to England in a few days to deliver to the royal family an official invitation to Virginia's festivities.

Police in Chicago seize $15 million in heroin

Chicago

Fifteen pounds of heroin, worth $15 million on the illegal market, were seized here Sunday in what police said could be the death blow to the so-called "Mexican connection."

The heroin was found in a car gasoline tank, and two men were arrested. Chicago is reportedly one of the main unloading places for drugs smuggled into the United States from Mexico.

Court to consider age-inequality law

Washington

The Supreme Court agreed Monday to consider a challenge to a Utah law setting a different age of majority for men and women. The justices will hear an appeal of a Utah Supreme Court decision denying child-support payments to the divorced mother of a girl after the daughter reached the age of 18.

Proxmire assails sugar substitute

Washington

Sen. William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin, renewed his attack on the sugar substitute Aspertame Monday, accusing federal Food and Drug Commissioner Alexander Schmidt of misfeasance in permitting sale of the substance without granting opponents a hearing.

Senator Proxmire has charged that Aspartame, a substance 180 times as sweet as sugar, may be medically damaging when eaten in combination with the common food additive, monosodium glutamate (MSG). It was approved for use in a wide variety of prepared foods and as a suger substitute for table use by the FDA in July.

Japan atomic protests may cloud Ford visit

Tokyo

Possible Japanese reaction to President Ford's November visit to Japan was foreshadowed Monday with noisy demonstrations throughout the country as an estimated 2-3 million people protested against the entry of nuclear weapons in Japan. This followed a recent controversy over whether U.S. warships had brought nuclear weapons during calls at Japanese ports.

Moderate views temper Communist gathering

Vienna

The recent meeting of 32 Communist parties in Warsaw was a victory for the "moderates" — the Yugoslavs, Romanians, and Italians (reflecting the views of a majority among the West European parties), writes Monitor special correspondent Eric Bourne.

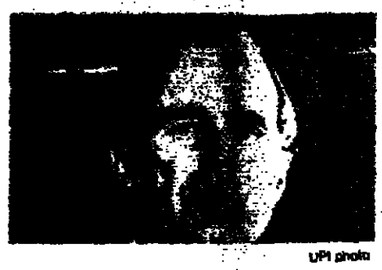
The parties will meet again in December to draft an agenda for a "summit" leadership conference tentatively set now for spring, 1975.

The communique resulting from the three-day meeting last week of the seven ruling Soviet bloc parties, Yugoslavia, and 20 West European parties indicates the Russians had to settle for a low key and limited conference pertaining largely to European problems, which will be very different from the worldwide congress of parties they and their allies proposed a year ago.

Bush reported in Peking to head U.S. liaison unit

Tokyo

George Bush, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, arrived Monday in Peking to take up his new job as head of the U.S. liaison



UPI photo

George Bush

mission in China, Japanese reports said.

Kyodo News Service reported from the Chinese capital that Mr. Bush told newsmen he believes there is no major pending issue between the United States and China because there is "no tension between China and Taiwan," seat of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's rival Nationalist Chinese Government. The United States still recognizes Mr. Chiang's government.

U.S. diplomat arrives officially in East Berlin

Berlin

The first American diplomat accredited to the East German government has arrived in East Berlin to arrange for the opening of the United States Embassy on Nov. 1. Brandon H. Grove, who will be the embassy's deputy chief of mission, was greeted by a representative of the East German Foreign Ministry and a member of the U.S. mission in West Berlin when he arrived at East Berlin's Schoenfeld airfield Sunday night.

Public unconvinc 55 m.p.h. speed l

Many of the nation's gov mayors say there's little the about President Ford's fact to enforce the nationwide 5 speed limit except praise it idea. They say the basic pr the public is not convinced conservation will help cut ir nationwide Associated Pres shows.

Americans rate in their No. 1 proble

More than 80 percent of A voters consider inflation the important problem facing th according to the latest Gall

Of the 1,527 adults contac the late September survey, 8 cited the high cost of living a nation's No. 1 problem. Som percent said Democrats are to handle the country's curr problems; 37 percent favore Republican leadership. Othe problems mentioned as "the important problem facing the included: dissatisfaction with of trust in government, crime lawlessness; Watergate and c in government, the energy cr unemployment.

QUOTE

PLO officials' trave pose security prob

"New York is like Tel Aviv, ing there is a veritable comm eration." — A remark attribute Palestinian Liberation Organiz cial, as a PLO spokesman said Yasser Arafat, PLO leader, wo himself debate the Palestinian the United Nations next month sumably because of the secur lem. The spokesman said Mr. deputy, Farouk Kaddoumi, wo the speaking. A group of 50 p classified as an "information t to precede Mr. Kaddoumi and cial nine-man delegation to Sources said this group would security specialists as well as ists and political analysts.

PEOPLE

Guerrilla diplomat

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat's talk here with French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues this weekend climax a career turning more and more away from guerrilla warfare toward international diplomacy.

Mr. Arafat personally opposes individual terrorism and operations like skyjacking. A bachelor — "when would I have time to get married?" he asks — and a Sunni (orthodox) Muslim, Mr. Arafat's closest cronies call him al-Khitiar, "the old man." He travels constantly, and prefers his characteristic red or blue-and-white Arab kefia headdress and sunglasses to any other garb, and will possibly appear in them before the UN General Assembly in New York, if he addresses the UN next month during debate on the Palestinian question, as had been expected.

Reports from Damascus, Syria, Sunday indicated that Mr. Arafat's deputy might take his place during the historic UN debate, and it was widely speculated that concern for Mr. Arafat's safety might be a factor in the decision. Mr. Arafat has already been the target of several assassination attempts.

Nonetheless, his hundreds of diplomatic missions to Arab, African, Asian, Communist states soon identified his voice as one of moderation in the heart of an otherwise largely radical Palestinian resistance movement.

Mr. Arafat's work as leader of the Palestinian Student's Union in Egypt, Suez war service in the Egyptian Army in 1956, and later as a consulting engineer in Kuwait all helped him launch his intense political effort to build a liberation movement among the Palestinian exile communities.

A student of the Algerian revolution for independence from France, Mr. Arafat and a handful of close friends founded secret cells of al-Fatah (a word meaning "conquest," formed by reversing the Arab initials of the Palestine national liberation movement) on lines not unlike those of Algeria's national liberation front (FLN). In 1964 they secured Algerian President Ahmed ben Bella's authorization to set up the first offices and training camps for Palestinians on Arab territory.

In that same year, the Arab states set up the PLO as a quasi-diplomatic body representing the Palestinians. Most Arab states discouraged Mr. Arafat's guerrilla operations against Israel, officially launched Jan. 1, 1965.

Imprisoned three times by Arab governments, Mr. Arafat emerged from underground only after the 1967 Arab-Israel war. Under his code name Abu Ammar he then become chief spokesman of al-Fatah, and PLO chairman in 1969.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat

John K. Cooley
Beirut, Lebanon

"A Time to Choose"

Energy growth or economic stagnation

We take strong issue with the just-released final report of the Ford Foundation's Energy Policy Project called "A Time to Choose." Because it offers no choice at all. It says, in essence, that the search for energy is bad; usage of energy is bad; only "conservation" is good.

At a time when industry and conservationists should be bridging their differences with reasonable trade-offs to help revive the economy, we think this report is bad medicine: the wrong advice at this critical juncture in our history.

We also doubt that Americans are willing to—*or need to*—sacrifice their living standards. The $4-million study would have us substitute bicycles for cars; live in colder homes in winter, hotter homes in summer; and vacation where we live, not where we please. It would even move more than 1,000,000 people a year to new communities where they would work at the jobs planned for them by the government.

We question whether Americans would be willing to—*or should have to*—accept the degree of government control over our lifestyles that the report recommends.

The report makes generous use of attractive "buzz words." Its control system for restricting energy usage to the level of artificially shrunken supplies is called "conservation." We would call it rationing—rationing that is largely unnecessary.

While all this mandated change is proceeding in the name of *energy conservation*, the report adopts a different attitude toward projects which would provide *additional energy supplies*. Here, there is no thought of coercion, even by elected officials. Here, the report opts for a *veto* by those who may argue for delay—a policy that would block new refineries, offshore drilling, and development of nuclear power facilities—thus increasing U.S. dependence on foreign oil.

These recommended supply policies will keep energy scarce and expensive. Yet, the report admits (on the basis of its own consultants' studies) that the physical energy resources of all types are adequate to support much higher growth rates. Indeed, it accepts the need to develop these resources ultimately. Even the low or zero-growth cases recommended in the report require considerable energy consumption and the development of new supplies.

We favor full public discussion, and we want every reasonable protection for the environment. But can America *really* afford a policy of delay, linger, and wait for new energy development? It takes 5 to 10 years, for example, to move from initial exploration of a new offshore area to full production (assuming oil is found). If America is to have enough energy to avoid future austerity, the search for new supplies must be accelerated, not slowed.

What risks do we run if we follow the report's suggestion? If the assumptions behind the low-growth "scenario" are wrong, there will be high energy prices, unemployment, and other economic and social dislocations. On the other hand, if we develop increased supplies and they are not needed, what will happen? We will have energy surplus and low prices. What's wrong with that?

There are, we think, viable alternatives to the economic stagnation that would result from the report's recommendations:

1. Conserve energy by wringing waste from the system (Kill waste—not the system itself.)
2. Begin developing additional energy supplies now. (The worst that can happen is an energy surplus that would bring down prices.)
3. Eliminate government controls which frustrate development of additional energy supplies. (Or be prepared to accept a whole flock of new controls to restrict energy use.)
4. Retain desirable environmental objectives, but review the timetable for reaching them in the light of the nation's energy needs. (Let environmental technology catch up, so that nature can be protected at a cost America can afford.)
5. Encourage energy research, public and private, so energy shortages don't bring on economic disasters in the '80s and '90s. (Energy resources are abundant; given the technology to develop them in optimal fashion, we need have no concern about having enough.)
6. Come to grips honestly with the social costs of restricting energy growth. (Arbitrary controls delaying creation of new supplies can only aggravate the problems of the poor. A higher standard of living requires the development and use of more energy.)

In summary, the program above could lead to an energy surplus. That would *really* give Americans 'time to choose' their energy future, in a democratic fashion, instead of having it dictated to them. We urge you to read the dissent of William P. Tavoulareas, president of Mobil Oil Corporation, to the Ford Foundation's Energy Policy Project Report. For a copy, write Dissent, Department ADM, 150 E. 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

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*Inflation gouges U.S. defense structure

Continued from Page 1

Believed hardest hit by inflation is the Navy, which has been working flat out the past several years to modernize its fleet size. As of now, that fleet is put at about 500 ships — far below what top Navy brass believe is needed. Yet the Navy's share of the $16.9 billion "cost inflation tab" for the 42 weapons programs comes to $6.7 billion. The U.S. Air Force is pegged at $5.9 billion and the Army at $3.4 billion.

The B-1 long-range bomber, developed by Rockwell International Corporation, which the Air Force badly wants to replace its aging B-52's, was originally estimated at $46 million each.

Expensive weapons

That figure is soaring to $76 million, and some congressmen fear that the figure could reach $100 million within the next several years — an amount that could seriously imperil eventual construction of a new B-1 fleet of any size.

The F-15 fighter was originally estimated at $9.8 million each; now costs are pegged at $14.6 million each.

On the Navy side, a nuclear attack submarine, originally estimated at $179 million, now will cost an estimated $218 million, while patrol frigates — originally $65 million — now are $105 million.

Fuel costs alone are enormous. By one estimate, the U.S. military energy consumption exceeds that of the total energy consumption of the continent of Africa.

Defense spokesmen say that the current Pentagon budget of $82.6 billion, the largest single appropriation bill ever pushed through Congress, is still some $4.5 billion less than originally requested. Within that budget, Congress reduced the equipment maintenance and operating budget from $27 billion to $25.3 billion, while holding down new weapons production from $19.8 billion to $17.2 billion.

Manpower assessed

"What we're thus dealing with," says one military spokesman, is a "twofold cut really — the actual Congressional slash of $4.5 billion, plus the longer-range hidden cut that is coming from the effects of inflation."

It is for these reasons that observers here anticipate that manpower will account for most of the initial Pentagon economy drive, with cuts mainly falling on the Navy and Air Force. It also is expected that a large number of civilian jobs will be pruned (though probably a relatively small number compared with a total civilian staff for the Department of Defense of 1.02 million).

Whether the military will in fact be able to effect large personnel reductions is uncertain at this point. At a recent press conference here, Gen. George S. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that it might take until next spring just to review and make recommendations on consolidation of "unified command headquarters."

Manpower costs now account for roughly 60 percent of the entire defense budget. Thus, with rising personnel costs, in part because of the volunteer Army, it is not at all certain that merely closing marginal bases or reducing some weapons programs will be enough to beat back rising inflationary pressures on the military establishment.

RESCUING ABUSED & NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The road back to loving

Parents who abuse their children can be helped. It is also possible to give an abused child a new home filled with love that reforms him. But it takes time and effort — and it is not happening often enough.

Second of five articles

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

A loving welcome is given by Dr. C. Henry Kempe, one of the pioneers of helping abused children in the U.S., to a child removed from her home because of suspected abuse. Dr. Kempe is shown in the Colorado General Hospital, headquarters for his efforts.

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Denver

Mrs. Sherry Ulery of Denver once tried to strangle her own adopted daughter. Money for food and other essentials had almost gone; her husband was out of work; and one day "I just blew my cool," as she puts it.

But now she is a much better mother. The road back to loving, not hating, began when she turned desperately to her local minister. He referred her in turn to a child-abuse team headed by Dr. C. Henry Kempe at Colorado General Hospital. She says that prayer also helped her.

Aided by one particular member of the team, Dr. Brandt Steele, Mrs. Ulery was assisted for three years, with less intensive help for another two. She has become a successful foster parent, and recently adopted two more children.

"Most people just don't understand what parents who do these things go through," she says. "Before I began treatment, I felt unloved by everyone, even by God."

The heart of the treatment, she said, was learning to grow up emotionally. She defined this as learning to put her children's needs ahead of her own.

"Children have great needs" she says, "and unless parents meet them unselfishly, children don't get the emotional nurturing and maturing they need." She says she could not have pulled through without the help of her husband, Bill.

Restoring love to a family does not necessarily have to involve medical or psychiatric care, though it often does. "Rescuers" can make their own choices.

Family members work together

One California family adopted a five-year-old victim of child neglect, a boy who had been abandoned three times, deprived of food, and locked in a room for long periods. The family amazed welfare officials by its success in restoring him to health and soundness by imparting a sense of love — and discipline — from all family members working together. The family included six children, aged 10 and above.

Officials told the family that the boy's feet were deformed, that his hearing was impaired, that he could not possibly attend public school within 12 months, that he was so terrified of water that he could not be put in a bathtub and had to be kept clean with a washcloth, and that it would be 18 months before his nightmares ceased.

The family promised to provide medical care if needed — but asked to have the boy in the home for a period before any such decision was reached.

The parents, and the children, worked hard at loving. They helped him to read. He was given household jobs to do, such as setting the table for meals.

"It would have been so easy to spoil him," the father recalls. "But discipline is love, too. There are two kinds of love: the nervous kind, that pampers and spoils, and then there's the kind of love that instills self-confidence and maturity. That's the kind we were after.

"It takes parental discipline. If the boy needed to be sent to his room for disobedience, we sent him. And you know, if it was a merited punishment . . . he knew it. Afterward he would come to us and ask, 'We're still friends, aren't we?' Of course we would always reassure him.

"But you can't treat a child that has been abused and abandoned like a pet, or a sick puppy dog. You have to treat him like a human being."

Having other children also was a great help, the parents say. The children were able to share, and to see how many advantages they themselves had, which were not to be taken for granted.

Very soon the boy began to mend. He became an accomplished swimmer as his fear of water vanished. His feet became normal — a specialist said his problem was toes contracted and curled under through fear; once the fear dissipated, the toes resumed their proper shape and position. He willingly went to school — though he still has a hearing difficulty in one ear. He is bright and alert.

This family, like Mrs. Ulery, also made much use of prayer.

These two success stories — one of a mother who stopped abusing her child, another of a child who found a new home — are typical of all too few cases of abuse and neglect, experts lament.

> **"You can't treat a child that has been abused and abandoned like a pet . . . you have to treat him like a human being. . . ."**
> **— California foster father**

The stories show that abuse and neglect can be overcome. But it remains true, in the estimate of most specialists, that only a small percentage of cases needing treatment actually get it, let alone succeed in it.

Abuse and neglect remain a field that needs constant attention — and much more of it, if significant strides are to be made, most experts agree.

Parents — fathers as well as mothers — who abuse children need to be brought into contact with experts who can provide them with warm friendship based on mutual respect, says Dr. Kempe. Talks and advice should include such practical matters as feeding, bathing, discipline, and a general "ego building" intended to lead to more unselfish attitudes toward children.

Dr. Kempe has helped pioneer a team approach, involving a variety of community resources, such as day-care centers, drug counseling, medical care, and so on. He and his associates have spread their ideas nationally and internationally, not only into hospitals and health centers, but into courtrooms, police stations, and into the minds of social workers and their superiors at the top of the social-welfare bureaucracies.

Doctors interviewed for this series agree with a remark by Dr. Edward Lenoski of Los Angeles, that "there are 1,000 solutions to child abuse." (Dr. Lenoski suggests a very unstructured approach "without white coat, without psychological terms, and without a punitive attitude.")

In his book "Helping the Battered Child and His Family," written and edited with Dr. Ray E. Helfer (now in East Lansing, Mich.), Dr. Kempe lays out his basic approach. Abuse is treated in its medical, legal, social, and other aspects. Experts from all of these fields contributed.

Pooling called 'Denver approach'

The pooling of expertise has been a hallmark of what is now called the "Denver approach." The child-abuse center Dr. Kempe now runs here has been visited for training purposes by police, judges, attorneys, doctors, district attorneys, and others from many states and several foreign countries.

This team approach, Dr. Kempe explained in two long interviews with this newspaper, "diminishes and spreads the risk of making mistakes, of returning a child when it shouldn't be returned to a home, or of returning it too soon." His team, which at regular group meetings evaluates cases and sets up treatment plans, includes an attorney, a nurse, a psychiatrist, a social worker, and a pediatrician, at a minimum.

Services from such teams to families are multiple. The first service often is resented by parents — when medical reasons are used to keep a child in the hospital for observation and to allow time to investigate the family situation. Great stress is laid on not expressing hostility towards the parents, however. But frankness about the suspected cause of injury is encouraged.

A family being helped by such a team may receive individual and/or group treatment. Often an injured child will be kept in an emergency foster home for three months (the hospital stay is made as short as possible by the top-notch teams, but one of the many tragic aspects of treatment is that children often languish in a hospital for more than a month because no quick resolution of the usually complex legal situation is reached). A nurse knowledgeable about child abuse may visit the home.

Inter-agency efforts growing

Because of the team approach, the idea of bringing abusive parents together with community resources — mental-health centers, nurses, day-care facilities, drug and alcohol treatment centers — is growing. St. Paul, Minn., is a good example. But far too few public welfare agencies are open-minded enough to adopt this step because it involves a high degree of inter-agency cooperation and abandonment of selfish prerogatives.

Mrs. Ulery is convinced that experiences early in her life — failure for one thing to receive enough affectionate physical handling — contributed to the problem she had to work out later in life.

In her view, it takes two or three years for even motivated parents to change an abusive pattern. (Most abusive parents are not motivated initially to seek treatment as she was, and they tend to be discovered by visits to emergency rooms at hospitals or reported by neighbors or found out by social workers.)

> **"Most people just don't understand what parents who do these things go through . . . I felt unloved by everyone, even by God. . . ."**
> **— Denver mother**

But most treatment being offered parents today lasts no longer than six months at the most. Most public agencies are not funded or staffed to offer more than crisis-intervention for children, if that.

Another mother who worked with the Kempe team said, "I still hit the child after two years, but less and less, so there was not so great a chance I would kill it." An even less successful mother, in a famous quote, told the Kempe group: "I don't hit the kid anymore, but I still hate the little -------." "Success" is a relative word in this field.

Actually, a number of social agencies in the U.S. have worked to alleviate abuse and neglect for 100 years. Their work includes helping parents as well as children. Vincent DeFrancis, head of the children's division of the American Humane Association, has pioneered in leading the public agencies to do more in the field, especially as private agencies faded out.

But the magnitude of the problem — and of abuse in particular — was unknown even to many top social workers, as Leontine Young admitted when she did the research in the late 1950's for her book, "Wednesday's Children." In a sense her work parallels that of Dr. Kempe's in alerting society to the problem.

Still today, rescuing abused and neglected children is the least popular form of social work, since it involves work with usually unmotivated clients.

The tendency is for parents to explain inflicted injuries as unusual burns, broken ribs, and even fractured skulls in their infants as results of simple accidents. "Too many doctors did and do accept these flimsy excuses," Dr. Kempe says.

Report startled medical world

Dr. Kempe startled the medical world in 1962 with an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association which laid out not only his own research but a nationwide survey by him and his colleagues. It reported that 71 major hospitals in one year had recorded 302 cases of badly battered children — 33 of which died, while 85 sustained permanent brain damage. The report set the medical world on its ear and alerted doctors all over the country to give more attention to this problem.

Today it is estimated that a minimum of 1,000 children a year are killed by abuse or neglect. The figure may reach 4,000. Dr. Vincent J. Fontana, also an authority on the subject, says 200 children a year die in New York City alone from abuse and neglect. Even critics of Dr. Fontana's statistics admit that at least 150 cases a year in New York can be solidly documented.

Dr. Lenoski, director of pediatrics at John Wesley County Hospital in Los Angeles, studied 674 hard-core abuse cases over five years. He compared these cases to a control sample of 500 normal children.

Some of his findings: Only 3.17 percent of the abusing parents had early exposure to household pets, while 86 percent of the more normal parents did; only 10 percent of the abusive parents listed their phone numbers, while 88 percent of the normal parents did; some 90 percent of the abusive parents wanted the pregnancy and had the child in wedlock, while only 60 percent of the nonabuse parents wanted the pregnancy and had the child when married — indicating, he says, that unrealistically high expectations placed on wanted children can lead to abuse; a much higher percentage of abused children than the normal ones were either premature, born by cesarean section, or were involved in complications in delivery.

Dr. Kempe often is criticized for being too clinical and for operating a strictly "medical model" that keeps the doctor in charge. As the modern medical pioneer in the field, his research and practice did center initially on a hospital.

His approach, he says, has in time brought all related disciplines into play, and extends logically to other agencies in the community—police, the courts, social welfare agencies, schools, public and mental-health clinics, and so on. He believes in shared decisions.

Dr. Kempe also is criticized for selecting middle-class patients — and only a relative few of them — that are more prone to successful treatment. His reply is that this kind of client was necessary to provide insight into the dynamics of abusive behavior.

His center is privately financed. The cost per patient is beyond what any public agency could ever dream of. The money comes largely from the Robert Wood Johnson Fund in Princeton, N.J., and the Commonwealth Fund in New York.

Tomorrow: Public social workers battle child abuse.

home

A "living-lanai" is interior designer Charles Black's term for this Hawaiian veranda in the Edward Sterling home on Oahu. A wall of sliding glass partitions (not shown) opens onto pool, garden, and ocean view beyond. Warren Plattner-designed table and chairs for Knoll International in foreground are of heavy steel wire. Chairs are upholstered with Jack Lenor Larsen velvet. Furnishings include a sofa designed by Mies van der Rohe for Herman Miller, and coffee table by Noguchi. At one end of the room, a Japanese screen serves as focal point for a conversation group. Natural sisal carpets the floor of the spacious lanai.

Half-time home in Hawaii

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

When two New Englanders decided to divide their allegiance with Hawaii, their two homes — and their lives in each — became a study in contrasts.

In Vermont, Betty and Edward Sterling live the summer half of each year in a gracious, early 19th-century American vintage red brick house.

It has two floors, center-hall, is traditional to the core, filled with New England antiques. It is no wonder Betty Sterling is a dealer in antiques, is steeped in the lore of Americana, and is an authority on American country antiques produced between the early 18th and the early 19th centuries.

The other six months of each year they live in Hawaii, in a typically contemporary frame Hawaiian house. Designed in 1939 by Honolulu architect Vladimir Ossipoff, it is low and open, oriented to nature, all on one floor, with spacious rooms looking out to ocean and garden views. It sits amidst coconut palms and lush foliage and has its own garden approach.

Special way of life

In selecting Hawaii as their winter residence, the couple opted to bask in a special way of life, which includes friendly people, a tropical setting, sunny beaches, and 80-degree temperatures. (All this while Vermont wrestles with six feet of snow.)

This radical change gave them an opportunity for a whole new approach to interior design, a new expression of themselves and of their new environment.

Mrs. Sterling asked Charles M. Black, NSID, and his associate, Dorothy Seki, AID., to help create an interior based on her new collecting interest in Oriental antiques. Blended with the Oriental pieces are ultramodern furniture, New England antique paintings and pottery, and work by such contemporary artists as Robert Motherwell, Helen Frankenthaler, and Carol Summers.

The mixture works so well that designer Black terms it the "Kamaaina" (old-timer resident) approach to contemporary Hawaiian living, as opposed to the "Malihini" — or newcomer look — which is all florid hibiscus flowers, tapa cloth, local crafts, and rattan furniture.

Cool, restrained approach

"We have the Hawaiian feeling, all right," Mr. Black says, "but we attained it in a cool, restrained way with a sense of spaciousness, and lightness, and color. The excitement is in the quality of the Chinese and Japanese antiques and of the modern forms and materials used with them."

The straight-lined Parsons and cube tables, the modern Herman Miller sofa designed by Mies van der Rohe, the Noguchi coffee table, and the wire furniture designed by Warren Plattner for Knoll Associated, stand in rich contrast to the red lacquer of the Japanese chest and highboy, and to the 18th-century Chinese dining table and chairs.

Mr. Black found a neat solution to the too-small Chinese table in the dining room. He had a 59-inch-by-90-inch piece of thick glass (weighing over 500 pounds) fitted over its top, extending the table 10 inches on all sides. It now seats eight. Mrs. Sterling used a Japanese obi runner down the center of the glass table top.

Quiet mood of Hawaii

There's a natural sisal carpet in both the dining room and the lanai. A basic black-and-white color scheme has been used in the living room. So here is the quiet mood of modern Hawaii, touched lightly with bright flashes of color — purple, gold, and red.

It proves that great pieces of furniture and art, though from different periods and different countries, can go well together when their quality is similar.

For Charles Black, this residential assignment enabled him to rethink his own approach to today's Hawaii. A native son, he has allied himself to preserving the architecture and artifacts of the state. (His family has been here since 1820.) And he now is president of both the Historic Hawaii Foundation and the Mission Houses Museum Society, as well as an adviser for the state to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. He has been active in helping to restore Iolani Palace, the mission houses, and other historically and architecturally valuable buildings here.

Oriental influence permeates a Hawaiian dining room

Antique Chinese table and chairs date from the early 18th century. The table, fitted with a glass top to extend its size on each side by 10 inches, is set with a Japanese obi runner. Framed antique Chinese scroll (at right) Oriental objects of art, and plants with an Eastern look continue the tone.

Stone Age to 20th century: can Papua New Guinea women cope?

As Papua New Guinea, that large island area lying between Australia and Southeast Asia, lurches toward independence, Australian writer Susan Yorke views the complex and changing role of women in that society.

By Susan Yorke
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Papua New Guinea

Less than 50 years ago, 90 percent of the women in this large island area (shared with Indonesia) were living in the Stone Age. They were total strangers to modern technology, modern media, modern dress, and modern thought.

Today, Papua New Guinea is newly self-governing and on the threshold of independence. As the primitivity of Stone Age tools, weapons, and culture recedes, the position of women, as a direct result, has become suddenly complex.

Woman's possession

The life of women in the coastal lowlands has always been vastly different from that of their highland sisters in the impregnable razor-edged mountain regions where hidden valleys and lost tribes are still being discovered. The one thing both have in common is the attitude of their menfolk toward them: women are inferior, however useful and hard-working.

Every woman, highland or lowland, possesses a "billum bag" (also known as a "bilong bag, this bag belongs to me"), a huge woven string affair like an oversize shopping bag, tied around the head for portering. The woman is the beast of burden and carries her load exactly as do the Indian men of the high Andean altiplano, although neither has ever seen nor heard of the other.

The bag contains firewood, yams, roots, sundries, and the latest baby. Men carry weapons only and walk ahead of their women to guard their property.

Lives apart

A highland woman decorates her body for festive occasions with beads and shells (precious status symbols, as well as currency in the mountains far from the sea), dogs' teeth, pigs' tusks, dyes, and a sort of mini hula-skirt worn front and back and tied below the navel. Her pig-greased black hair will sprout a forest of rare birds' plummage. On wet days the billum bag can double as an inadequate cloak of sorts. She goes barefoot.

She usually bathes only after childbirth, bathing the baby as well, and she lives apart from her man in a low windowless rectangular hut which is divided into three sections. The entrance houses the hearth, set in the earth floor and always glowing. The central room is for the much-coveted pigs which determine the wealth of each member of the community, and the third room is for women and small children. Oddly enough, there is no offensive odor in these airless huts, and togetherness in this fashion has the merit of generating heat, desirable during the cold mountain nights.

Although the lowland woman also lives in a longhouse apart from the men, her work is less arduous because of the lush tropical climate where food grows easily. Accustomed to the commerce of the marketplace, she has learned a certain sophistication and today's wrinkled grandmothers have already seen German, British, American, and Australian white men and, of course, Japanese.

Mixed language

Coastal women are rapidly forgetting their tribal language and speak pidgin, a mixture of German, English, and local words in a nongrammatical phonetic pronunciation. This is the lingua franca of the country, but the ambitious are busily learning English, the commercial language.

Aside from the highland and lowland division of women there is also a more recent additional, and growing, division of rural and urban women. Village maidens are increasingly in evidence in city markets, and the report home the marvels they've seen: electricity, running water wrist-watches, bicycles, transistors cars, cosmetics, and Western clothes The inevitable consequence is a steady exodus to the urban centers to bunk in with relatives already established there, in conditions of appalling over-crowding and poor sanitation.

Without a knowledge of English employment for women is limited to hotel and club jobs as housemaids (once instructed in the novelty of bedmaking, cleaning, and laundering) or as kitchen help. With a smattering of English key words, women can graduate to waitressing, but the great demand for female office help, female shop assistants and tourist guides, to replace the white women who formerly held such positions, remains unsatisfied.

Confidence lacking

The young girls still lack sufficient confidence to make the transition from a subservient position in rural tribal life to the responsibilities and skills of westernized urban living. For their mothers and grandmothers such a transition is an impossibility, however wistfully they may desire it while still shy of it. But perhaps tomorrow's daring daughters may find and enjoy Western occupations in the modern world that has invaded their ancient land.

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financial

Will France join West in common oil policy?

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

On the face of it France is still resisting American efforts to coordinate the West's economic and political policy on the oil supply and pricing problem.

But latest indications are that the French would be willing to cooperate if things were taken out of the hands of the American-led energy Committee of 12, which France has refused to join.

The committee recently approved a draft plan for sharing oil among Western industrial nations in the event of an emergency.

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues opposed this plan in what one report called a "tense" debate at the meeting in Luxembourg last week of the Common Market foreign ministers. He even suggested that the European Community's basic treaty might prohibit its members from joining the energy-sharing agreement unless such action was approved by all its members.

Pressure felt

The French objections were not expected to prevent the eight other Common Market partners from accepting the agreement as planned.

But insiders think that once the energy-sharing scheme is set up it will be taken over by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, and if that happens France may then come around to joining it.

President Giscard d'Estaing's center-right government feels pressure from both Communists and orthodox Gaullists not to seem to be lining up behind American leadership.

But more substantively, France would also like to see more cooperation on the pressing question of oil economizing rather than on emergency sharing programs. The French fear that the Committee of 12 is a forum for confrontation rather than conversation with the oil-producing countries.

By Sven Simon

Jean Sauvagnargues

. . . opposes U.S. oil leadership

Diplomatically, France has also been more pro-Arab and pro-"third world" than some other Common Market members—notably voting in favor of the successful proposal for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the UN General Assembly debate on Palestine.

Meanwhile, France is still pushing the idea that Europe should be developing its own energy policies before entering agreements with other Western nations. Simultaneously it is urging fresh action toward the political and economic unification of Europe.

In Luxembourg Mr. Sauvagnargues presented the other foreign ministers with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's still-secret proposals on European unity, which the French President would like to see adopted by the end of the year.

For all these reasons France is continuing to drag its feet on energy cooperation. But it is doing so more politely than it did when former French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert hit out at U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's original cooperation plans.

And eventual discreet, but substantive, cooperation by the French is considered more likely now than it was eight months ago, although it is still by no means certain.

Collapse is partial; rim doesn't touch road

It's coming—a tire that runs flat safely

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

I just drove 30 miles on a flat tire! Except for a slight pull to the right, I was almost unaware that the right-front tire was without air.

Of course, the Firestone ACT — or advanced concept tire — cannot be bought in a tire store and most motorists have never even heard of it. But as sure as the auto industry's shift to the radial, the run-flat tire is on its way.

And the spare is headed for the scrap heap.

Advantages are immense. The safety angle alone is worth the switch. With the steady flow of traffic on the Interstates, especially at night when visibility is less, the elimination of the tire-changer on the highway would be a large bonus for safety.

Further, doing away with the spare tire in future models would unlock a sizable chunk of space in the trunk and provide engineers and car stylists with new opportunities for design.

Stem removed

As for the motorist, he would buy four tires for his new car, not five.

The new Firestone steel-radial ACT collapses only part way and the wheel rim itself never touches the road. The tire does not flop on the rim, as does a conventional flat tire, which results in steering-control problems and severe damage to both tire and wheel.

Before heading out for the drive — in pouring rain — I drove a large nail into the tire tread. Engineer James D. Gardner then removed the valve stem to ensure the total loss of all air in the tire.

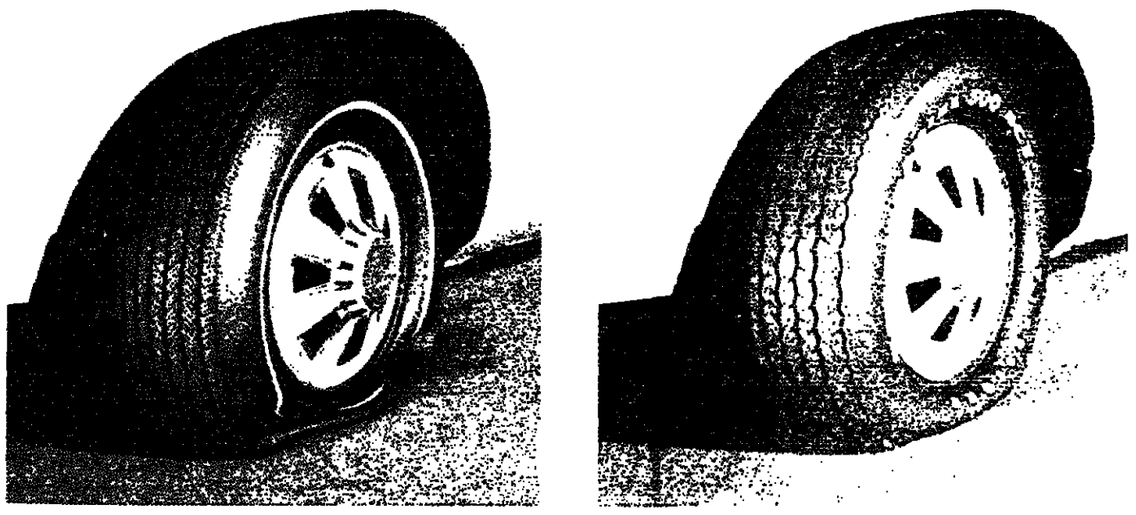
I drove over rough roads, railroad tracks, in city traffic, and at 45 m.p.h. on an expressway.

The tire did not budge from the wheel.

When will the tire reach the consumer market?

"That decision hasn't been made yet," according to Dr. Clark Stair, vice-president of research and development for Firestone. "We're still talking with the auto companies, and they haven't made a decision when they are going to apply it." Or even if they are going to use it.

Other tire manufacturers obviously are developing their own versions of the run-flat tire, a major goal of the industry.



Conventional tire (left) wobbles with a flat; new Firestone settles firmly onto rim

How does the ACT differ from the ordinary tire on your car?

"It's a combination of the configuration of the tire and the radial construction," explains Dr. Stair. "This makes it such that we can keep it fastened on the wheel even though the tire is flat.

"The thickness and cantilever shape of the lower sidewall are the big factors in keeping the beads on the rim."

Whether or not the motorist will grab for the idea if it ever hits the market, tiremakers do not know.

Tough decision

People have a hangup on spare tires, even though many motorists have not had a flat tire in years. This is a tough decision facing the merchandising people in Detroit; in other words, can they sell the car-buying public on the idea that they really don't need a spare anymore?

"Motorists don't have to rely on the spare as they did 30 years ago," says Dr. Stair. "Perhaps this could gradually be changed over by taking a few models and demonstrating that people aren't going to have any problems even if the air does go out of the tire."

If the tire is normally repairable, it can be fixed at any service station. A solution inside the tire helps to stem the escape of air around a protruding nail.

How far can you go on an ACT without air? "We're shooting for around a 50-mile run-flat capability," declares Dr. Stair, "but we may not end up there.

Interim tire

"Some people say that if we could provide 10-mile run-flat capability, this would be a great thing for motorists, although we recognize that Interstate freeways have about a 30-mile space between service areas."

(The tire was run flat 225 miles from Akron to Detroit earlier this year, much of the distance at posted speed limits, including the Ohio Turnpike.)

The Firestone ACT is an outgrowth of the LXX, an experimental bias-ply tire introduced in 1970 that had the capability of providing a high level of control after a sudden loss of air. The main disadvantage was the larger-diameter special wheel that was required.

The brand-new ACT also is an interim tire, in effect.

"The molded tire — in which the rubber compound is poured into a mold in contrast to the piece-by-piece construction of the conventional motor-vehicle tire — runs flat very well, too," reports Dr. Stair. "We're considering that as a future run-flat tire, but that's a long way off — probably not till the 1980's."

I asked Dr. Stair if he sees any significantly longer mileages in tires of the future. The big hurdle was the radial, he declares.

Big hurdle

"I'm sure there will be refinements to the radial designs that will maximize the effectiveness of wear with the radial construction," he affirms. "But I don't see anything that will take us up to, say, 80,000 miles unless we put truck tires on cars and then slow them down even more on the highway."

Meanwhile, the spareless car may not be around the bend, but it's building up speed somewhere down the road — maybe even on some of the 1976-model cars less than a year away.

China decides to make dresses fashionable again

By Reuter

Peking

Revolution is brewing in Chinese fashion with a decree that women will be encouraged to wear dresses from next year, reliable sources have said.

The innovation has the backing of Chairman Mao's actress-wife, Chiang Ching. She devotes her main energies to the cultural field but she is also China's leading trend-setter in clothes.

British executive laments profits crisis

By Geoffrey E. Tewson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Is Britain facing a business-profits crisis?

That's what some British businessmen believe.

Says Sir Marcus Sieff, chairman of Marks & Spencer, the world famous food and clothing chain:

"If our profits are subject to politically motivated restrictions and massively reduced by ever-rising levels of taxation and inflation, cash available for investment is reduced, confidence is eroded, and investment on which the maintenance of employment and the future of the prosperity of the country depends slows down."

Six-month survey

Sir Marcus was announcing the company's half-year figures.

The chain is immensely strong in terms of cash flow and net value of its assets. Nevertheless it is cutting back its capital-investment program in response to the lower level of profitability of its operations.

In the six months to September Marks & Spencer's sales were up 23 percent. But with a cut in gross margins by a tenth and operating costs higher by some 25 percent, profits were up only fractionally.

The company had originally intended to spend £25 million (about $60 million) in the current financial year on new projects. This was then raised to £28 million (nearly $70 million) to allow for inflation. The figure has been cut down to £20 million in response to sluggish profits.

This means a drop in the annual rate of expansion of new sales space to 250,000 square feet instead of 350,000 square feet.

These changes of plans from M&S come at a time when surveys in Britain show the current level of capital expenditure by trade and industry to be disappointingly low. Businessmen argue that a change in government policy is vital if Britain is to get out of its economic problems by generating a recovery led by higher captial investment.

Businessmen further note that in the current inflationary period their profits have been especially boosted by profits on inventories. These unreal profits are taxed, but do not help cash flow.

Thus British businessmen are these days making stronger pleas for the government to reduce its take from profits.

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

Used-car insurance

New York

For the first time, used-car buyers will be able to obtain insurance coverage against mechanical breakdowns caused by such things as worn piston rings or brake failures. Used cars less than three years old and with fewer than 50,000 miles will be eligible for coverage under the pioneering policy, offered by General Motors dealers.

The insurance will cover the cost of repairing or replacing key parts of the engine, drive axle, steering, and other components for 12 months or 12,000 miles, whichever comes first. Premiums will range from $51 to $95, depending on the make, model, and year of the vehicle. The policy, underwritten by Motors Insurance Corporation, a GM affiliate, will be available first in Florida and Illinois.

Recycling aluminum saves energy

New York

For every ton of aluminum recovered from waste, the energy saving amounts to 49,379 kilowatt-hours, or the equivalent of 29.1 barrels of oil, according to the National Association of Recycling Industries, Inc.

Noting President Ford's support for recycling, the association notes the following energy savings for other recycled materials:

	Kwh. savings for each ton of recyclable material	Barrels of oil saved for each ton of recyclable material
Copper	11,805	7.0
Iron	2,604	1.5
Magnesium	88,946	52.2
Paper	4,210	2.5
Titanium	73,699	43.3

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PPG reports:

Best third quarter ever.

Third quarter highlights.

	1974	1973
Earnings per share	$1.45	$1.02*
Sales	468,150,000	371,258,000
Operating earnings	30,104,000	21,184,000*

* Before extraordinary credit of $9,000,000

Sales and operating earnings for the third quarter—and for the first 9 months—of 1974 were the highest in the history of PPG Industries.

Operating earnings for the third quarter were $30.1 million, or $1.45 a share, on sales of $468.1 million, compared with $21.2 million, or $1.02 a share, registered on sales of $371.3 million for the same period a year ago.

Operating earnings for the 9-month period ending Sept. 30 rose to $75 million, or $3.61 a share, an increase of more than 8 percent over the $69.3 million, or $3.34 a share, in the record first 9 months of 1973. Including extraordinary gains, total earnings for the first 9 months of 1973 amounted to $80.7 million.

This performance reflects the benefits of PPG's product diversification. Strengths in chemical markets, fiber glass, coatings and resins, and commercial construction have helped to minimize the weakness in the automotive and residential construction markets.

Sales of chemical products strong.

The increases in sales for virtually all the Company's chemical products were particularly impressive, and PPG's business in the home remodeling and repair markets continues to be healthy. Demand for fiber glass products also is quite strong, and sale of PPG's energy-saving glasses is continuing at an exceptional rate.

Sales for the first 9 months of 1974 totaled $1.3 billion, compared with $1.13 billion in 1973.

Income taxes for the third quarter and first 9 months of 1974 were $14.9 million and $39.1 million, respectively. Comparable figures for 1973 were $13.1 million and $43 million.

New float glass plant starts up.

Shipments from the Company's newest and largest float glass plant at Wichita Falls, Tex., commenced during the third quarter. Meanwhile, a nominal amount was charged off for the previously announced closedown of two old sheet glass plants at Clarksburg, W.Va., and Henryetta, Okla.

The Company's performance was achieved despite a third quarter pre-tax loss of $5.4 million at PPG's Puerto Rico Chemicals operation. The loss was attributed in part to a planned shutdown of facilities for maintenance, and in part to other operational problems.

As was announced previously, the Company changed to the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method of inventory valuation at the beginning of 1974.

The record results in the third quarter of 1974 materially improve the outlook for record earnings for the year.

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January 18, Bacchus, 13 days. San Juan, Barbados, Guadeloupe, St. Maarten, St. Thomas $745 to $1175
January 31†, Gala Midwinter, 14 days. San Juan, St. Thomas, Martinique, Barbados, Guadeloupe. $795 to $1225
March 25, Kosher for Passover, 10 days. First child free.* San Juan, St. Maarten, St. Thomas. $595 to $935
April 4, Weekend Cruise to Nowhere, 3 days. $185 to $280

FROM BOSTON:
February 15, 7 days to Nassau ..... $425 to $650
February 22, 13 days to San Juan, St. Thomas, Antigua, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Maarten. $795 to $1225
March 7, 7 days to Bermuda ..... $395 to $625
March 14, 7 days to Bermuda ..... $395 to $625
March 21, 3 days Weekend Cruise to Nowhere. $185 to $280

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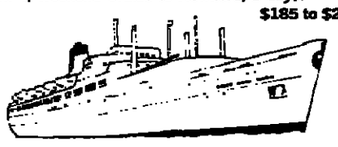

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travel

Huff-n-puff rail trip to old mine town

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Silverton, Colo.

As the little 52-year-old locomotive of the narrow-gauge Denver & Rio Grande Railroad labored up the steep grades, I listened with delight to its authoritative whistle at grade crossings, to the huffs and puffs of its broad smokestack, to its wheel flanges squealing in protest at the sharp curves. Some people may have objected to the occasional cinders that drifted into the open windows, or to the acrid smell of burning coal, but no one could fail to be moved by the beautiful vistas — waterfalls, ravines and gorges, lush meadowlands, wildflowers — so abundant on this 48-mile ride.

Since 1881 the narrow-gauge railroad of the Denver & Rio Grande has been operating between Durango and Silverton, a once-flourishing mining community. During those early years the train's major cargo was not passengers but ore.

On the scene

When it was no longer profitable to work the mines, there appeared to be little need for the railroad. But because of its scenic route and the nostalgic appeal it had for thousands of Americans, the train still prospered. At the end of 1953, 12,300 people had made the trip from Durango to Silverton. By 1965, the number of passengers totaled 27,000, and the demand was so great for space on the train that service was stepped up to two trains a day seven days a week. The first train leaves Durango at 8:30 a.m.; the second at 9:30.

Space on both trains often is sold out a week or more in advance. Hours before the first train's departure, the station and the platform are alive with throngs of excited grown-ups and children. Several hundred people arrive daily without reservations, hopeful of picking up a cancellation or tickets that are not called for. By 7:45 a.m. these become available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Passengers are given a car number, but there are no seat assignments. The best vantage point is on the right-hand side of the train; usually there is a scramble for these seats. However, seats on the left also provide passengers with clear views, especially on the open gondola cars.

The round-trip fare is $9 for adults and $5 for children 12 and under. First trip of the season is on May 25, and the train operates through ... weather permitting.

Among the scenic highli... the route are: the Rockw... where 400 feet below the t... Animas River sculptures ... into castle-like shapes. Cha... yon, where the roadbed is ... narrow shelf — the ties st... from the edge in places.

In full view are Mts. Ga... Grayston in the Grenadi... also the San Juan Mounta... with its 14,000 ft. peaks.

There are times as the t... and uncoils itself enroute to ... that passengers in the front ... wave to those riding in the re...

Usually each train is mad... cars plus a baggage car ... combination baggage car-... coach. Snacks of both hot ... beverages are available in ... gage and combination cars.

Sometimes, attached to th... the train will be one of t... historic private cars, all ava... charter.

There is a two-hour sto... Silverton before the trains ... Durango. That is time en... lunch at one of the seve... restaurants. An interesting s... Grand Imperial Hotel, a hos... maintains much of the charm ... the Gay '90's. Points of in... Silverton include the San Jua... Historical Society Museum, A... Jail, the Silver Queen Mi... seum, and Muzzleloader Squad...

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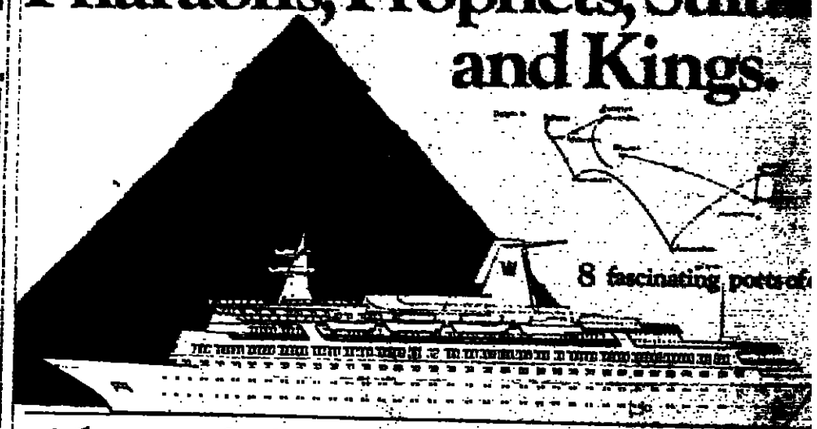
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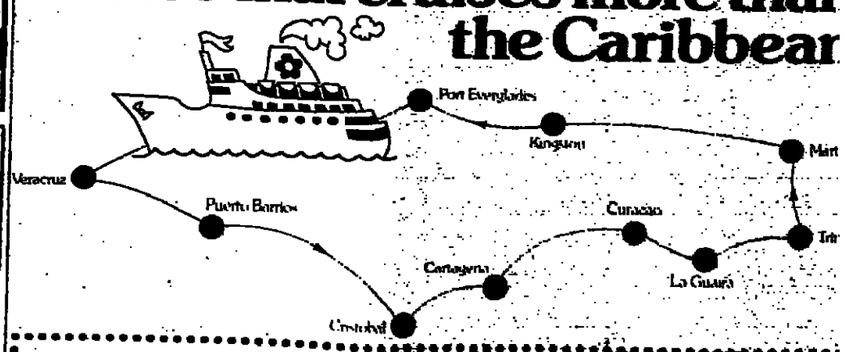

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travel

Trek into ancient Hawaii rewards adventurous visitor

The cradle of Hawaiian civilization now is accessible to those who enjoy a taste of adventure and an opportunity to immerse themselves in history. Today it is possible to visit the floor of Waipio Valley to learn something of its little-known but fascinating story.

By John A. Beckett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Hilo, Hawaii

Looking down from the bluff at the village of Kukuihaele on the "Big Island" of Hawaii, is like viewing a masterpiece by Pieter Breugel the Elder. There, far below in a deep cleft in the Kohala Mountains, lies a verdant paradise lush with tropical growth, carpeted with taro patches, and intersected by a meandering river that winds its gentle way toward the black sand beach, the brilliant white surf, and the azure sea beyond.

Viewed from the bluff, the overwhelming impression is one of isolation, tranquillity, and primitive loveliness.

For those who drive north from Hilo about an hour and a half along the Hamakua Coast, there lies an almost uninhabited seven-mile-long valley, a mile or so wide. Its towering cliffs jut boldly out to sea; it is garlanded with pandanus, bougainvillea, plumeria, lotus, white pikake (jasmine), yellow ginger, and palms.

It is caressed by the gentle trade winds from the northwest, nurtured by fresh mountain streams, and crowned with the highest and surely one of the most beautiful waterfalls in all the islands.

Waipio (waa-ee-pee-oh) is much more than an idyllic scene to be viewed from afar. It is, in fact, the cradle of Hawaiian civilization — sacred shrine for the Hawaiian people.

You can get down into the valley afoot or by jeep whose drivers take visitors on a three-hour tour for $5. If you're hardy and have plenty of time you can take the hike; you can even take along a sleeping bag and grub for a stay of several days. But for the less hardy I recommend the jeep trip, run by a driver who knows the road and has the right kind of equipment.

I went into the valley with Harrison Kanekoa whose tales about the valley are almost worth the entire trip.

Here's what it's like.

As his jeep moves slowly over the crest of the bluff and starts down in low gear, the narrow, serpentine road and the precipitous grade may give you second thoughts about visiting the valley, but by then it's too late to turn back and anyway Harrison has started with his stories:

"See that big boulder over there? There are uhane (oo-haa-nee; spirits) in that rock! Somebody moved it one time, but the next morning it was right back there. Nobody's ever tried to move it since! You can't move uhane and get away with it. No sir! That's also the place

ISLAND TREASURES

where the dog howls at night. There's plenty stories about Puapualenalena (poo-aa-poo-aa-lee-na-lee-ne). He brought good luck to Waipio. I tell you; that's spooky place. You know?"

You don't know, of course, unless you were born in these parts. But you soon learn that superstition is very much a part of Waipio.

He might also tell you the legend of the chieftess who changed herself into a waterfall to avoid the wrath of her parents who disapproved of her love affair. Beautiful Hillawe (hee-ee-laa-vee) Falls, which crowns the magnificent valley, memorializes that romance.

Farther down you'll be regaled with stories of the early history of the valley — about the time when Liloa, the first ruler of all the islands, lived and ruled from down there; about the reign of the beloved King Umi, Liloa's son; and about Kamehameha the Great who later consolidated the island kingdom.

As he descends into the valley today, the 20th-century visitor sees what a lovely place it is, but he may not understand how appealing it was to the first settlers who came from the Marquesas and Tahitian Islands. Arriving around A.D. 750 (or possibly even 250 years earlier) the settlers would have found, in Waipio, many reminders of their ancestral home. The topology and the ecology were familiar. No other location on the Big Island offered such an ideal combination of attractions. Everything about the valley welcomed them to their new-found Paradise.

Thus did Waipio become, in time, the seat of ruling families whose members became leaders in the drama of Hawaiian history. In the thousand years before Western civilization "discovered" the islands, that valley provided for a burgeoning population, witnessed great struggles for influence and power, sheltered its peoples in time of strife and nurtured a long line of ruling chiefs.

Little remains

Little remains as evidence of those early events, other than the scattered foundation stones of ancient heiaus (hay-yeows; temples, places of refuge) and the overgrown burial places of aboriginal Hawaiians. Nature has thrown a green comforter over the cradle of Hawaiian civilization, and until explorations are made the visitor will have to be content to know that this is sacred soil — the birthplace of Hawaiian civilization — just as Professor Sam used to say.

There is, however, one superlative sight that visitors must not miss. It is the "ti-house" built by Howard Butcher III of Philadelphia to provide visitors a vantage point from which they can see Hillawe Falls above, and the valley below. Now the property of the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, it is open to the public.

Travel Q&A

By Sheridan H. Garth

Are there still any attractive islands for sale to people who want to "get away from it all?"

From the standpoint of practicality, persons seeking to "escape" might make inquiries in the following very attractive areas:

- The Grenadine Islands of the West Indies.
- The Bahamas.
- The Greek archipelagos in the Ionian and Aegean Seas.

In these areas other persons have already "staked their claims," but some might be willing to sell. In all cases, islands for sale consist of small islets off larger groups.

However, to "get away from it all," it is not necessary to purchase a whole island or islet. Hideaway acreage on larger islands, and even on mainlands, is much more available for sale.

Is Easter Island still "mysterious?" Is it possible to reach?

The "riddle" of Easter Island consists mainly of the question of who were the people who erected the enormous statues found there first by the Dutch navigator Roggeveen in 1722. The mystery persisted because of the isolated location of Easter, its tiny size, and the absence of any native race that could seem connected with the organized society that created and set up the sizable idols.

Easter Island belongs to Chile and lies 2,500 miles out in the open Pacific west of South America. It is reached by once-a-week flights from Santiago, Chile, with a continuing service to and from Tahiti.

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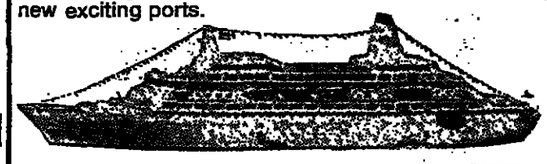

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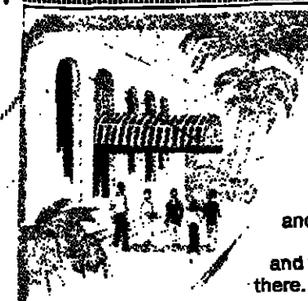

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sports

Soviets plan to challenge Fischer to title match

By Reuter

Moscow

Soviet chess grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi is training rigorously via gymnastics and other daily exercise in his current bid for a crack at Bobby Fischer's world title — but he says he would lose to the American anyway.

In an interview here during his contest with fellow Soviet grandmaster Anatoly Karpov for the right to challenge Fischer, Korchnoi said he doubted either he or Karpov could defeat the world champion.

Korchnoi is down two games to none against Karpov, 20 years his junior, after 13 games played.

He told Reuter that, unlike Karpov, he would accept Fischer's terms for a title match — an unlimited number of games with the first player to score 10 victories winning. The International Chess Foundation (FIDE) has yet to accept Fischer's conditions.

"My only demand is that the match be played in Europe," Korchnoi said.

Wants to 'save' Karpov

How does he rate his chances against Fischer?

"I would lose about 6-10. But my match with Fischer would be most interesting for the chess world."

He believes Karpov, too, would lose to Fischer.

"Everybody who has played against Fischer remembers it for the rest of his life, and because of that, my duty is to save Karpov from the great defeat he would suffer," he declared.

Korchnoi added, "Karpov has a similar style to Fischer, but he does not have his strength, energy and knowledge. Also, Karpov holds a high opinion of his own game — and that is another reason why I must win this match."

Korchnoi admitted feeling uneasy when playing the younger Soviet grandmaster.

"I do not like it when he looks at me during the game. . . . I feel that he sees me as a kind of obstacle on his way to Fischer."

Korchnoi's rigorous training at a villa outside Moscow is under the supervision of Rudolf Zagainov, a soccer and boxing coach.

His routine is 30 minutes of gymnastics, followed by a brisk two-hour walk.

Ten draws so far

Before the match started back in September, Korchnoi predicted it would run 17 games. Of the 13 played so far, 11 have been drawn.

"Now I think there will be 24 games (the maximum allowed if neither challenger wins five outright). Frankly speaking, the score should have been one win each. But I was not so lucky, and lost two," Korchnoi said.

UPI photo

Viktor Korchnoi

Crossword

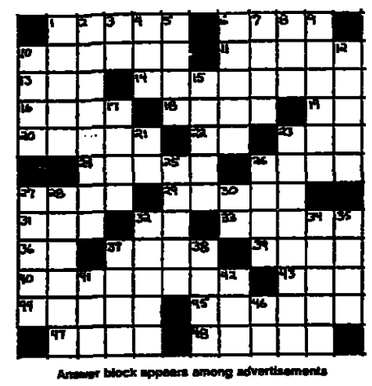
By Elizabeth Schaffer

ABOVE

1. Flat-topped hill
6. Aspersion
10. Anointed Saul and David kings
11. Ethical
13. Sphere
14. Confederation
16. Flowerless plant
18. Individual person
19. That is (abbr.)
20. Two together (2 wds.)
22. Direction (abbr.)
23. Inquire
24. Exists
26. Crafts
27. Of gold color
29. Not eve
31. Nucleic acids
32. Function word (prep.)
33. Operatic solos
36. Electrical current (abbr.)
37. Sooner (obs.)
39. Baker
40. Kindergartners
43. Exist
44. Weird
45. Pale
47. John (Irish var)
48. Pester

DOWN

1. Exposed
2. Rain gear
3. Thou (Fr.)
4. Song: ---for Two
5. Building extension (pl.)
6. Expression of pleasure
7. Waste time
8. Vase
9. Believer in racial superiority
10. Davenport
12. Garden herbs
15. Less (Ob var)
17. Night (Fr.)
21. Fifteen (Roman)
23. Those reaching a destination
25. Come in
26. Air (Comb. form)
27. Margin
28. Units of measurement
30. Southern state (abbr.)
32. Robin Hood's forest
34. Bird's high nest
35. Prune (English)
37. Charles Lamb (Pseudonym)
38. Report (abbr.)
41. Anger
42. (Scotch)
46. Southern U.S state (abbr.)



Answer block appears among advertisements

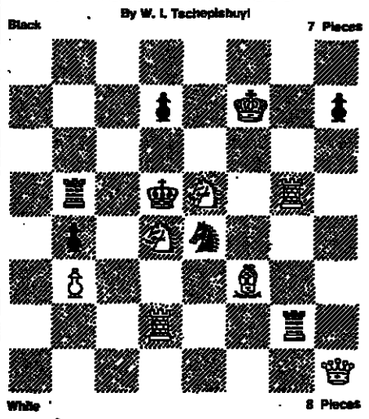
chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6639

By W. I. Tschepizhnyi

Black 7 Pieces



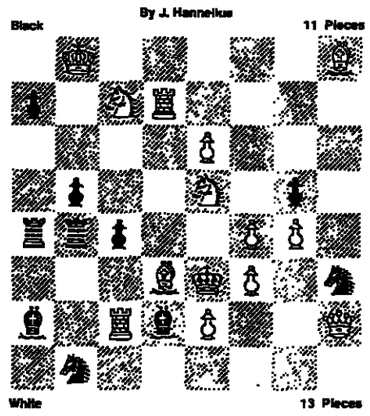
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Die Schwalbe, 1972, second half-year.)

Problem No. 6640

By J. Hannelius

Black 11 Pieces

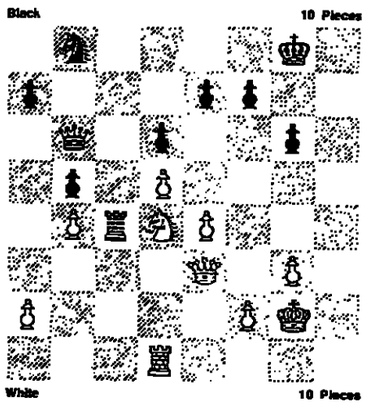


White 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Wirtanen Jubilee Tourney, 1973.)

End-Game No. 2174

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win
(Miles-Mack, World Junior Championship, 1974.)

Karpov wins again

Young Anatoly Karpov won his second point with the sixth game of his challenger's match with Viktor Korchnoi. His first win came in the second game, where Korchnoi's Dragon Variation of the Sicilian collapsed under a K-side attack. In the sixth game Korchnoi tried the Petroff, and was overaggressive, giving up two pieces for a rook beginning with his 17th move. The hoped-for attack never developed and his opponent's defense left him with a winning advantage.

Sixth game
Petroff Defense

Karpov White	Korchnoi Black	Karpov White	Korchnoi Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 KtxB	BxPch
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 RxB	KtxR
3 KtxP	P-Q3	19 KxKt	Q-Q3
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP	20 Kt-Kt5	R-KB
5 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 Q-R3	Q-Q
6 B-Q3	B-K2	22 B-KB4	P-KR3
7 0-0	Kt-QB3	23 Kt-B3	R-K
8 R-K	B-KKt5	24 B-Q3	R-K5
9 P-B3	P-B4	25 P-KKt3	R-B3
10 QKt-Q2	0-0	26 Q-B5	P-Kt4
11 Q-Kt3	K-R	27 KtxP	PxKt
12 P-KR3	B-R4	28 BxP/Kt4	R/5-K3
13 QxKtP	R-B3	29 R-K	Q-KKt
14 Q-Kt3	R-Kt3	30 P-KR4	R-Kt3
15 B-K2	B-R5	31 RxR	Resigns
16 R-B	BxKt		

The third game

Karpov again successfully countered Korchnoi's English Opening. The result was a draw after 57 moves. There have been no quick and easy draws in this match.

Third Game
English Opening

Korchnoi White	Karpov Black	Korchnoi White	Karpov Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	31 R-K	K-B2
2 Kt-QB3	P-Kt3	32 R-Q3	R-KB4
3 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	33 P-B3	P-B4
4 P-K4	B-Kt2	34 P-B4	Kt-K2
5 Q-K2	B-Kt5	35 PxP	PxPch
6 P-K5	Kt-Kt	36 Kt-B3	R-Q2-B2
7 P-Q4	Kt-K2	37 K-Q2	Kt-B4
8 B-Q2	O-O	38 R-QR	R-B5
9 O-O-O	P-Q4	39 R-R6	P-Kt4
10 P-KR4	RxKt	40 P-Kt3	R-Kt5
11 BxB	PxP	41 Kt-K2	K-K2
12 QxP	B-R3	42 R-R8	R-Q2
13 Q-R4	BxB	43 RxRch	KxR
14 KRxB	Q-Q4	44 R-R8	adjourned
15 K-Kt	P-QR4	44 . . .	RxKtP
16 Q-B2	P-KR3	45 RxP	KtxKtP
17 KR-K	Kt-R3	46 KtxKt	RxKt
18 Q-K4	KR-Q	47 R-P	P-B4
19 QxO	RxO	48 K-K2	R-Kt5
20 R-Q2	QR-Q	49 K-B3	RxP
21 R/1-Q	P-R4	50 R-Kt6	R-R8
22 K-B2	Kt-KB4	51 R-R6	R-QB8
23 P-KKt3	P-KB3	52 K-Kt3	R-B5
24 PxP	PxP	53 K-B3	R-B6ch
25 Kt-Kt	Kt-K2	54 K-B2	R-B3
26 Kt-K2	Kt-Kt3	55 R-R	R-B5
27 R-Q3	Kt-Kt5ch	56 K-B3	K-Q3
28 BxKt	PxB	57 R-K	R-B6ch
29 P-R3	PxP	Drawn	
30 RxP	R/1-Q2		

The fourth game

This time Korchnoi tried the French Defense after Karpov's P-K4. At adjournment, Korchnoi may have had some winning chances, but again Karpov showed his defensive skill.

Fourth Game
French Defense

Karpov White	Korchnoi Black	Karpov White	Korchnoi Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	24 P-KKt3	Kt-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 B-B	Kt-B3
3 Kt-Q2	P-QB4	26 B-Kt2	RxRch
4 PxQP	KPxP	27 RxR	R-Q
5 KKt-B3	Kt-QB3	28 K-B2	R-Q3
6 B-Kt5	B-Q3	29 R-Q	K-K2
7 PxP	BxBP	30 P-Kt4	R-Q
8 O-O	Kt-K2	31 K-K3	K-Q3
9 Kt-Kt3	B-Q3	32 R-KB	P-B3
10 P-B3	B-KKt5	33 R-B	R-QB
11 QKt-Q4	O-O	34 R-B5	Kt-K2
12 B-K2	R-K	35 B-B	R-K
13 R-K	P-QR3	36 K-Q2	P-B4
14 B-KKt5	P-R3	37 B-K2	PxP
15 B-R4	Q-Kt3	38 BxKtP	R-KB
16 Q-Kt3	B-QB4	39 R-B2	P-KKt3
17 QxQ	BxQ	40 K-K3	P-KR4
18 B-Q3	K-B	41 B-R3	Kt-B3
19 P-QR3	KtxKt	42 R-Q2	adjourned
20 KtxKt	BxKt	42 . . .	P-QKt3
21 PxB	Kt-B4	43 B-Kt2	P-QR4
22 P-B3	KtxB	44 P-KR4	PxP
23 PxB	Kt-Kt3	45 PxP	R-Kch

Solutions to Problems

No. 6637. Q-R4
No. 6638. 1 K-B8, P-B8/Q; 2 R-B2
If 1 . . . K-Kt7; 2 RxPch

End-Game No. 2173. White wins: 1 Kt-Q5, PxKt; 2 PxP, BxP; 3 RxB. OxR; Kt-B5, etc. If 1 . . . BxKt; 2 PxB, QxP; 3 KtxKP. QxRch; 4 RxQ, and White has an easy win.

Tubby

By Guernsey Le Pelley

science/environment

Fusion energy on verge of proof

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Physical scientists trying to control nuclear fusion, the process that powers the sun, have apparently passed their last major scientific roadblock. This has sparked new interest in developing fusion-powered electric generating plants around the world:

- For example, the Japanese Government has decided to raise its funding of fusion development by tenfold.
- Representatives of the American nuclear industry are demanding an active part in the now government-monopolized U.S. fusion effort. Meanwhile, the U.S. has moved slightly ahead of its announced schedule. This sets a goal of generating the first electricity from a fusion-powered reactor about 10 years from now.

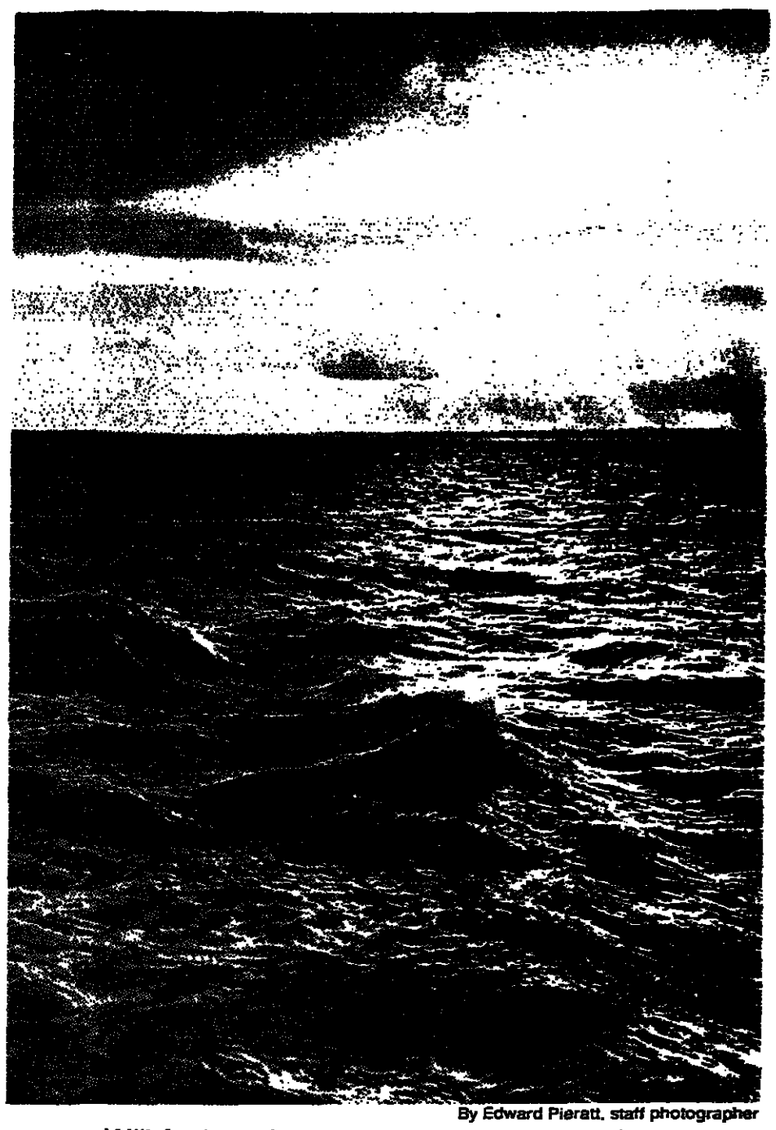
And in Europe, a number of countries are working out the details of a large fusion test reactor that they will build and operate jointly.

Research into fusion power has often seemed more like a fairy-tale quest than a scientific effort. Scientists repeatedly have run into technical roadblocks that at first seemed insurmountable. But, just as the researchers were on the verge of despair, some new scientific clue would set them on the path toward a solution.

At last, in the past year, fusion scientists have become increasingly confident that the major problems are behind them, says Dr. Stephen O. Dean, assistant director of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) fusion research division.

Furthest advanced of the current fusion reactor designs is a Soviet concept called Tokamak. In this, doughnut-shaped magnetic coils create a "magnetic bottle" that holds hydrogen gas while it is heated to over a million degrees C. If the magnetic bottle is leak-resistant enough, and when a high enough temperature is reached, certain types of hydrogen will begin to fuse together to form helium and liberate large amounts of energy.

For 25 years, the object of this game has been to bottle up this super-hot gas, called a plasma, and to heat it to fusion-triggering temperature and density while suspending it within intense magnetic fields.



By Edward Pieratt, staff photographer

Will fusion, the sun's energy source, tap the sea's fuel potential?

Although researchers have yet to get just the right conditions, most U.S. scientists now feel this will be done "as a matter of course." That is why the AEC has begun engineering and economic studies of how to turn laboratory success into working fusion power plants.

Meanwhile, a fusion reactor at the University of Texas has just achieved the hottest gas temperatures yet. The 200 million degrees reportedly reached there is twice the temperature needed for an operating fusion reactor, says Dr. Dean.

This temperature was reached by discharging a large electric current into the gas. It is the second method that has demonstrated the ability to heat gases to the fusion ignition point. By achieving hotter temperatures than expected, this experiment has put the U.S. slightly ahead of its time schedule.

The next major step will be to heat two heavy forms of hydrogen to the point where they fuse and give off energy. High-temperature tests so far have been with ordinary hydrogen which requires much higher temperatures before it will "ignite."

The first reactors will use an extremely rare form of hydrogen called tritium, which must be artificially produced. It is three times as heavy as ordinary hydrogen. Ultimately, however, a fusion reactor should be able to burn deuterium (doubly heavy hydrogen). This exists abundantly in the sea and should be a relatively cheap fuel.

It is this prospect of cheap, abundant fuel, coupled with the fact that fusion reactors are expected to be less radioactive and more efficient than current atomic power reactors, that convince many people, including U.S. atomic industry experts, that fusion is an "ultimate energy source" for this planet.

A recent and radical departure from traditional lines of fusion research tries to create a nuclear micro-explosion by blasting tiny hydrogen-rich pellets with intense bursts of laser light.

The development of new, higher powered lasers has raised hopes that this process might power a fusion reactor. However no one has yet succeeded in getting a laser to start a fusion reaction in this fashion, say AEC sources.

Most authorities agree that fusion is still more than 25 years away from being a significant energy producer. But the recent laboratory progress and rising energy costs whet renewed interest in its development.

The most dramatic sign of this is the Japanese decision to increase funding for their modest fusion program from $2.6 to $26 million. The program includes plans to build a big Tokamak-type test reactor.

This is similar to the reactor that the Euratom countries are designing (W. Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, and France), and the one the U.S. plans to begin constructing next year. These machines should help resolve the lingering scientific questions about harnessing fusion, says Dr. Dean.

Another indicator of the shifting attitude toward fusion is a report just released by the official voice of the U.S. nuclear industry, the Atomic Industrial Forum. It calls for major industry contributions to the U.S. program in the near future. From a series of interviews with scientists and officials in industry and government, the report concludes that such industrial participation is essential if the U.S. is to construct its prototype fusion power plant in this century.

As the outlines of fusion power have become clearer, so too have the engineering problems that must be solved. AEC studies indicate that the most difficult obstacles may be the capital cost of a fusion power plant. The giant magnets and other equipment it requires are very expensive. A single plant may well cost over a billion dollars.

Then too, a typical plant will be 10 to 12 times the size of an equivalent fission reactor. It will need vast quantities of stainless steel and other, more exotic materials.

However, the fact that it will not generate as much radioactivity as do today's nuclear power plants means that fusion reactors probably can be built in the heart of major cities.

Besides generating electricity, they can supply heat to buildings and for industrial purposes. Dr. Arthur Fraas of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, who is attempting to design fusion power plants, notes that this could greatly increase their economy.

Earthwatch

'Living-with-less' is possibl

By John Heritage

During last winter's fuel shortage Americans tried to be conservation-minded, with dramatic results. Families lowered thermostats, cutting back heating oil consumption. Drivers trimmed automobile travel, contributing more than half of total fuel savings. And the nation's growth of electricity consumption was cut to nearly zero.

This lesson in living-with-less urgently needs to be remembered and broadly applied today as President Ford proposed in his recent economic address. It can be a powerful weapon against inflation, resource scarcities, and environmental pollution.

A long-range conservation strategy was suggested by a Ford Foundation-sponsored energy study earlier this year, and it merits serious consideration in the current savings discussion. Redesign of cities and transportation would be a must, the report said. Growth in energy-intensive industries, such as the manufacture of plastics from petrochemicals, would be deemphasized. And growth in service activities — education, better local government — would be stressed.

Such a plan would not necessitate a return to a caveman lifestyle. But it would mean giving up the notion that American needs can be met only by pell-mell economic expansion.

Possible actions include the following:

- Communities could use their land control powers to encourage tightly knit development, homes, jobs, schools, and tainment located closer to This would reduce travel land, and lower the costs of service and of water and supply.
- Better use could be of existing transportatio sources. Urbanites have begun to tap the potential pools, dial-a-rides, and ext ened bus and taxi service.
- Greater emphasis co placed on preservation of neighborhoods and on con tion of townhouses, apartm and clustered homes.
- Consumers could redu need for new industrial ou by modifying their buying h Purchasers could insist on dier goods, energy-efficient ances, and less throwaway aging.

The adoption of a conserv ethic would be eased by ch already under way. Family has been decreasing, which reduce future resource dem And many localities now trying to manage growth in of letting it recklessly ru them.

Conservation still would compromises in living standa however. But that now seem only realistic alternative perpetual economic and reso crisis. And in an age when na often seem caught in forces yond their control, wise stew ship is within the power of e individual and every commun

A Tuesday column

Research notebook

Why we need sea otters

By Robert C. Cowen

Maine lobsters and California sea otters perform a common function. They are key factors in sustaining the life of coastal waters.

That's why hunting otters to near extinction and overfishing lobsters threaten more than the loss of two delectable animal species. As research underscores this point, a new premium is beginning to be put on conserving these animals.

In their respective habitats, lobsters and otters keep down sea urchins which eat seaweeds. Seaweed forests, in their turn, protect coast lines from wave erosion. They shelter a host of marine animals and fertilize the sea. When a seaweed forest disappears, a thriving underwater community is severely disrupted.

This has happened to many California kelp beds. While a number of things contributed to this loss, sea urchins, unchecked by otters, are a major culprit. And where otters have reappeared, the kelp has recovered.

Now James A. Estes of the University of Arizona and John F. Palmisano of the University of Washington have studied the sea otter's role in detail. Far from being an incidental offshore resident, they find the sea otter to be a "keystone species," an animal "essential to the integrity and stability" of offshore life.

K. H. Mann of Dalhousie University at Halifax, Nova Scotia, last year came to the same conclusion about East Coast lobsters. He also looked into the value of seaweeds.

These weeds live in what he calls "one of the best habitats for plant growth in temperate tudes." Their production enormous. D. W. Towle Pearse of the Hopkins Station found that giant Monterey Bay yield 24 organic matter a year per (880 bushels per acre.)

While other seaweeds may come up to the giant kelp dard, all produce organic that enriches the sea. They bacteria and certain grazing imals that, in turn, feed species.

Some scientists even eye prolific giant kelp as a source. Prof. Wheeler North the California Institute of Te nology and Howard A. Wilc consultant, U.S. Naval Under Center are studying the po bility of growing dense kelp ests to supply organic matter conversion to methane (na gas).

As biologists begin to app ciate the importance of seawe forests, so too they begin respect the role of lobsters sea otters in maintaining th health. In the long run, that could outweigh the value of lobster as food. Certainly it ov shadows the objections of C ifornia abalone fishermen to return of sea otters whose d includes abalone as well as urchins.

both as a food source and as biological keystone. And sh if need be, could be farmed. would be ironic indeed if gour certain sea food delicacies shou rob us of the greater benefits to gained from letting lobsters a sea otters fulfill their ecologic destiny.

A Tuesday column

Planet Jupiter shines brightly in November

Nov. 2: Mercury, which passed between the earth and sun 8 days ago, is now stationary and resumes its direct (eastward) motion in the morning sky.

Nov. 3: Since early July, Jupiter has been moving to the right (westerly) among the faint stars in Aquarius. Now, after passing through opposition (opposite the sun, from earth) in early September, it resumes its direct motion (to the left, or eastward), retracing the path it has traveled since July. It has also become, of course, a very prominent evening star, dominating the sky at dusk.

Nov. 4: The weak and undistinguished Taurid meteor shower reaches maximum. The radiant is in the western sky after midnight.

Nov. 4-5: Saturn rises with the waning gibbous moon about three hours after sunset on the night of the 4th and remains near the moon until dawn of the 5th. The moon will be nearest to the planet about 3:00 a.m., eastern standard time, when conjunction occurs.

Nov. 6: Venus is in superior conjunction with the sun, in line with but beyond it. The planet now swings to the left of the sun and becomes an evening star, but don't expect to see much of it until January.

Nov. 7: The moon is at perigee, nearest to earth this month.

Nov. 10: Mercury is now at its greatest distance to the right (west) of the sun. This means that it rises before the sun in the morning sky. Its position relative to the sun raises Mercury well above the horizon by sunrise, so this is called a favorable elongation. Look for the planet in the east about an hour before sunrise, but don't confuse it with the bright star Spica, in Virgo, also rising nearby. The two will be about equal in brightness and appearance, but Spica will be higher.

Nov. 17: The Leonid meteor shower, one of the most famous in history, reaches maximum this morning, with its radiant just rising in the east about midnight. This is the shower that produced bright meteors by the thousands in 1799, 1833, 1866, and again in 1966. During most years, as with this, you might expect to see about 15 shower meteors per hour, but often very bright ones. There will be no moon in the sky from midnight on, when viewing conditions are best.

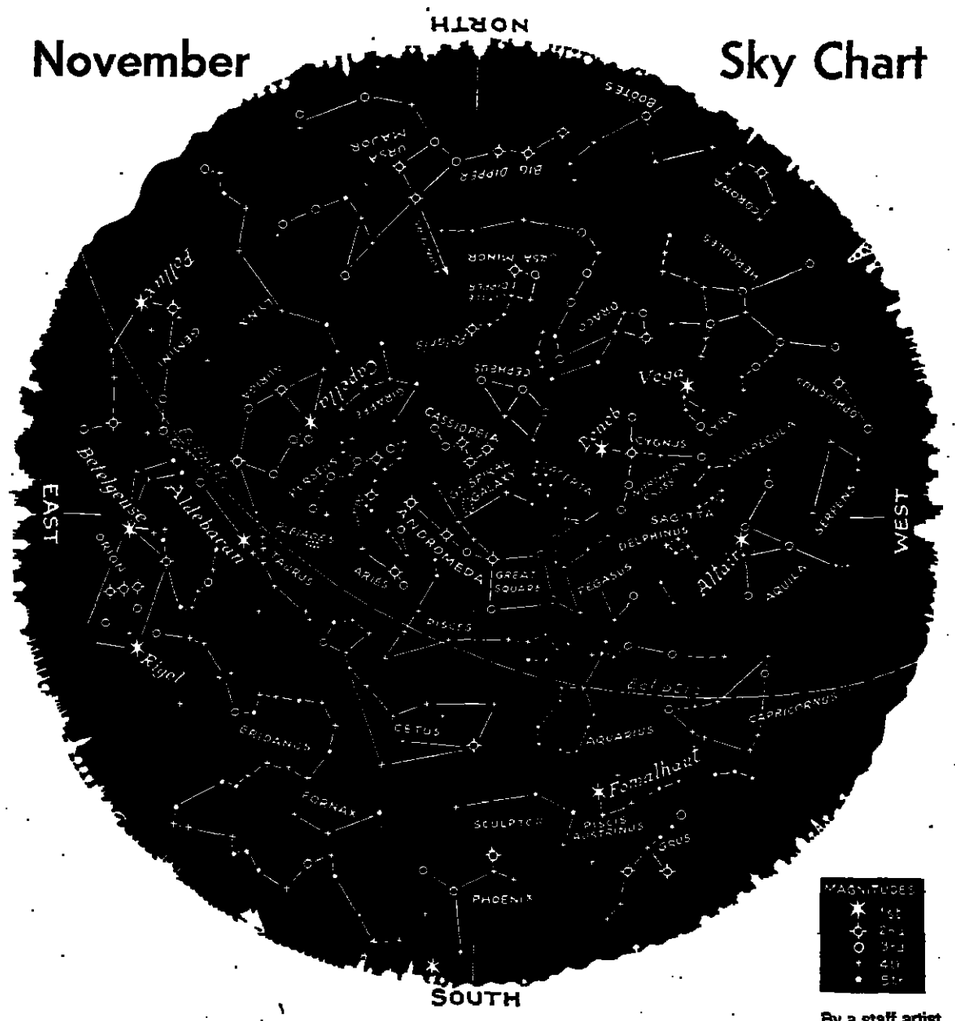
Nov. 21: The moon is at apogee, farthest from earth.

Nov. 22: At dusk tonight, you will see the moon; just past first quarter, well up in the south. The bright object beneath it, brighter than any star visible, is Jupiter.

Nov. 24: Mercury and Mars are in conjunction today, but the event will be of interest only to technical planet followers. Both of them are morning stars, but the eastern sky, by the time they are rising, is so bright that they cannot be seen.

Nov. 29: A total eclipse of the moon occurs today, the third eclipse of the year and the first one to be visible in North America (but only in limited areas). The beginning of the eclipse, when the moon enters the earth's shadow, will be visible shortly before moonset along the Pacific Coast, in western Canada, and in Alaska, but in most places, except in Alaska, the moon will set while the eclipse is in progress. The fourth eclipse of the year, a partial eclipse of the sun, will be visible generally throughout North America next month.

All month: Jupiter is the only planet visible in the evening sky this month, but it is a good one, bright and easily visible, well up in the south at dusk, setting about midnight or later. Venus is also an evening star after the 6th, but it sets too early to be seen. Of the planets in the morning sky, only Saturn will be seen easily, rising in the east about three hours after sundown, and still well up in the southwest at dawn. Mercury may be seen as a morning star, low in the east an hour or so before sunrise from the 7th to the 12th. But Mars rises too late in the morning to be seen before the rising sun brightens the eastern sky.



By a staff artist

The sky chart is designed to correspond to the sky at 10 p.m. the first of the month; 9 p.m. in the middle of the month; and 8 p.m. at the end of the month, eastern standard time.

Gazers' guide

Moon phases

Last quarter	Nov. 6	9:47 p.m., e.s.t.
New moon	Nov. 13	7:53 p.m., e.s.t.
First quarter	Nov. 21	5:39 p.m., e.s.t.
Full moon	Nov. 29	10:10 a.m., e.s.t.

By Dr. Thomas D. Nicholson
Director, The American Museum of Natural History, New York

OUT OF THE LABORATORY

Even frogs and whales 'speak' in dialects

A frog from Dixie croaking with a Southern drawl? A humpback whale from the North Atlantic singing with a nasal Yankee twang?

Not quite, but scientists studying animal communication are beginning to realize that animals do speak with varying accents. For instance, Robert Capranica of Cornell University, Eviatar Neva of Haifa University in Israel, and Lawrence S. Frishkopf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been studying cricket frogs from New Jersey, Kansas South Dakota. They have found frogs in each area speak a diff "dialect." And Dr. Howard E. Wi the University of Rhode Island that humpback whales sing wit ferent accents and that it is possi tell the difference between w from the northern, middle, and s ern Atlantic in this way. The pu of these accents is not yet clear the scientists think that, in the ca the frogs and the whales, they affect mating behavior.

At last, 400,000 gnu make the news

The weather in East Africa this year has been enough to confuse a gnu — in fact, enough to confuse 400,000 gnu.

Every year the gnu — or wildebeest —migrate out of Tanzania's Serengeti National Park across the border into Kenya. But this year, because of unprecedented weather conditions, the vast herds have started their migration in September instead of November.

Rain is the reason. In Au rainfall in all parts of Kenya ra between 50 and 250 percent a average. The usually dry but cl months of June, July, and Au have seen consistant rain, and what appear to be the October "s rains" have already started. A result, the gnu are now migratin circles.

Photo by Julie O'Neil

Being good company

I have always thought it an odd thing that people, generally speaking, should apparently find much pleasure in social occasions where they foregather with mere acquaintances, or complete strangers, with the object of talking. But since this is a recognized form of amusement, and one is constantly getting involved in such a party, I have always wished that I could carry off the encounter with some degree of virtuosity. I should like, that is to say, to be good company, to be able to chat with ease and fluency, to say *nothing in particular and say it very* well. Or even, possibly, to lift the banal business of "passing the time of day" into something passing rare, into good talk.

But, alas, the fact is I am not at my best with strangers. If one is not assured of a mutual interest, I do not know how one can speak with any ease — unless, indeed, one has the Coleridge approach, and takes the other person's interest for granted. So it is that I hesitate, I tread gingerly, I become tentative, and, as a natural result, I lose confidence, and begin to fear I shall soon be in the same case with Hamlet's actor, and reduced to "inexplicable dumbshows and noise." Or perhaps find myself in the desperate situation of that young man who, addressing the French guest at the Podsnaps' party, "caused a profound sensation by saying in a raised voice, 'Esker' and then stopping dead."

Yet, all the same, I think I am better company now than I used to be. For as a young man I had "views" on many things — on art and literature and the theater, and of course the world in general; and the trouble with views is that, like damp clothes, they demand to be aired before you can feel really comfortable with them. So, no doubt, I sought too many opportunities of doing this. But the fact is that to remould this sorry scheme of things, you need, as Omar Khayyam realized, someone to conspire with you; and what talisman can indicate whether the stranger before you is an entranced fellow-conspirator or merely a bemused victim of your garrulity!

Looking back on that young man, I feel much as Lord Melbourne felt when he contemplated Macaulay, and remarked: "I wish I was as cocksure of anything as Tom Macaulay is of everything." I am no longer quite so convinced that I can set all to rights "wid one wave of the hand"; and I can even achieve at times the magnanimous attitude of listening with more than half an ear to the other fellow's theory of what ought to be done. This is in fact, according to many people, the real secret of the matter. To be good company, they say, is simply to be a good listener.

I fancy, however, that this is too sweeping a conclusion. It does not take *into account the repercussions* on the talker. Only Coleridge, as Hazlitt said, could talk on for ever, and leave you wishing him to talk on for ever. The rest of us are apt to feel guilty if we suddenly become aware we have been lured into a monologue and have played the Ancient Mariner to a self-effacing guest. Besides, it is not always an exhilarating experience to have too acquiescent a hearer. One can even, as I know, in such circumstances become bored with oneself, and tend to echo that talker — was it Cicero? — who begged his silent companion to disagree so that "there may be two of us."

The true conclusion, I imagine, is that there is no effective recipe for rendering one good company. It is not a technique that can be defined. As the old rhyme puts it:

"It isn't what you do or say,
So much as the way you do or say it.
Of what use would the egg be, pray,
If the hen got up on the roost to lay it!"

At this point Anthea intervened.

"I don't altogether agree with that," she said. "I was thinking, for instance, of that young man who came up, and talked to me at the party the other evening. Now he was very good company."

"Oh — what did he say?"

She smiled reminiscently. "Oh, nothing much really."

"Yet you think he was good company. That just proves the old rhyme is right."

"No, it doesn't," she replied. "He came up to me, and said: 'What an enchanting dress you're wearing!' "

Eric Forbes-Boyd

The Monitor's daily religious article

Finding our niche

It is natural to want to occupy a right place in the scheme of things. It is not only natural to want to but essential that we do.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, refers to this necessity, "Each individual must fill his own niche in time and eternity" ("Retrospection and Introspection," p. 70).

The better one succeeds in meeting this demand, the less friction and frustration he will experience. He will be so busy fulfilling his own mission that he won't have the time or the inclination to be envious of others or to encroach upon them in any way. Someone has said, "Cultivate your own part of the garden and let your neighbor cultivate his part." This doesn't mean that we shouldn't help each other, but it recognizes each one's right to work out his own life work.

Great men and women, benefactors of the race, have been conscious of the role they have had to play. Christ Jesus was early aware of his unique mission. At the age of twelve he said to his parents, who had been looking for him, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" (Luke 2:49). And on many other occasions he made clear that he understood the vital importance of the work he had come to do. He exemplified the Christ, Truth, showing mankind the way of salvation from all evil — from sin, sickness, and death.

What enables one to find his or her respective niche? The reason for man's existence is to glorify God. What we must do is to become spiritually alert enough to perceive and follow God's guidance in carrying out this purpose in our daily activities. The career of each of us is individual and unique. No one else can take our place or do our part because individuality is of God. Each of His children, each reflection of the one divine Mind, expresses Him in its own particular way. We express our true spiritual identity in our own particular way even though we are all reflections of the one divine Mind, God.

Humility helps us greatly in finding our niche. It strengthens our resolve and ability to put aside human will and a personal sense of things and be obedient to God's will. To be humble means that we recognize God as the source of our ability and resources. The test of our humility is our willingness to say to God in all sincerity, "Not my will, but thine, be done" (Luke 22:42) and to live in accordance with our words.

We can see the progress that follows. It may be a new position or the opening up of a new career. It may show itself in a deeper sense of fulfillment in our present activity. As we progress, we will be using our talents more fully and be helping others too. We should be more spiritually satisfied, truly happy. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 17), "Happiness consists in being and in doing good; only what God gives, and what we give ourselves and others through His tenure, confers happiness: conscious worth satisfies the hungry heart, and nothing else can."

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Italian. Usually once a month an article on Christian Science appears in an Italian translation.]

[This is an Italian translation of today's religious article]
Traduzione dell'articolo religioso pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina
[Di solito una traduzione italiana sarà pubblicata una volta al mese]

Trovare la nostra nicchia

È naturale desiderare d'occupare il posto giusto nell'ordine delle cose. Non solo è naturale desiderarlo, ma è essenziale farlo.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana*, si riferisce a questa necessità in « Retrospezione e Introspezione » (pag. 70): « Ogni individuo deve riempire la sua propria nicchia nel tempo e nell'eternità ».

Quanto più riusciamo a soddisfare quest'esigenza, tanto meno ci troveremo di fronte a frizioni e frustrazioni. Saremo tanto presi dalla nostra missione da non aver il tempo nè la tendenza a invidiare gli altri e ad invadere il loro campo in alcun modo. Qualcuno ha detto: « Coltiva la tua parte di giardino e lascia che il tuo vicino coltivi la sua ». Questo non significa che non dobbiamo aiutarci l'un l'altro, ma con ciò si riconosce invece il diritto che ciascuno ha di forgiarsi la propria vita.

I grandi benefattori dell'umanità, uomini e donne, sono stati consci del loro ruolo. Cristo Gesù fu ben presto consapevole della propria eccezionale missione. All'età di dodici anni disse ai suoi genitori che lo avevano cercato: « Non sapevate ch'io dovea trovarmi nella casa del Padre mio? » (Luca 2:49). E in molte altre occasioni egli mostrò di comprendere chiaramente l'importanza vitale dell'opera che era venuto a compiere. Egli esemplificò il Cristo, Verità, mostrando all'umanità la via della salvezza da tutto il male — dal peccato, malattia e morte.

Che cosa ci mette in grado di trovare la nostra nicchia? L'uomo esiste per glorificare Dio. Quel che dobbiamo fare è divenire abbastanza pronti spiritualmente da percepire e seguire la guida di Dio nell'adempimento di questo scopo nella nostra attività quotidiana. La carriera di ciascuno di noi è individuale e unica. Nessun altro può prendere il nostro posto o fare la nostra parte, perchè l'individualità è di Dio. Ciascuno dei Suoi figli, ciascun riflesso della Mente divina una, Lo esprime nel modo che gli è particolare. Noi esprimiamo la nostra vera identità spirituale nel nostro modo peculiare, anche se siamo tutti riflessi della Mente divina una, Dio.

L'umiltà ci aiuta moltissimo a trovare la nostra nicchia: rafforzando la nostra decisione e la nostra capacità di metter da parte la volontà umana e il senso personale delle cose per obbedire la volontà di Dio. Essere umili significa riconoscere Dio come fonte della nostra capacità e delle nostre risorse. La prova della nostra umiltà è data dalla nostra disponibilità a dire a Dio, con tutta sincerità: « Non la mia volontà, ma la tua sia fatta » (Luca 22:42) e a vivere in accordo con le nostre parole.

E vedremo il progresso che ne seguirà! Potrà trattarsi di una nuova mansione o l'inizio di una nuova carriera oppure un maggior senso di realizzazione nella nostra attività. Man mano che progrediremo, metteremo sempre più a frutto i nostri talenti e saremo anche più utili agli altri, saremo più soddisfatti spiritualmente e veramente felici. Nel suo Messaggio a La Chiesa Madre per il 1902 la signora Eddy scrive (pag. 17): « La felicità consiste nell'essere e fare il bene: solo quel che Dio dà, e quel che noi diamo a noi stessi e agli altri attraverso la sua direzione dona felicità: essere consapevoli del proprio valore sazia il cuore affamato, e nient'altro può farlo ».

*Christian Science si pronuncia Cri stien Sai'ens

La traduzione italiana del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Scienza e Salute con Chiave delle Scritture* di Mary Baker Eddy, si può avere con testo a fronte in inglese. Si può acquistarla nelle Sale di Lettura della Scienza Cristiana, oppure da Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Per informazioni sulle altre pubblicazioni in italiano concernenti la Scienza Cristiana, rivolgersi a questo indirizzo: The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02115

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Latin is Greek

One of my friends lets out a sort of deep moan if you mention the Latin name of some plant or animal or bird. Apart from their useful bridging of language-barriers, she's right: they are, for the most part, not only mouthfuls, but completely unmemorable. Who could possibly remember "Anagallis arvensis"? On the other hand, who could forget the same flower's English name — "Scarlet Pimpernel"?

The Latin name I do manage not to forget is that of one of the smallest of birds: the wren. Because it likes to live in small cracks in walls, it has been dubbed a cavedweller: "Troglodytes troglodytes." (Why twice, I do not know; and apparently the same word can be added again — what a name to lumber about with.)

I'm for the good solid English names. The one syllable "wren" fits the bird's character precisely. Give me "English holly" any day instead of "Ilex aquifolium" or "hedgehog" rather than "Erinaceus europaeus." Gooseberry pie I enjoy, but hardly "Ribes uva-crispa pie."

Even better are some of the country nicknames. The wren is sometimes known as "Jenny" or "Juggy." Another bird (Latin name, "Motacilla alba" — I just looked it up) is commonly called, and vividly enough, the "Pied Wagtail." In Wiltshire he has been wonderfully nicknamed "Polly Dishwasher." The decimalized "centipede" is known, in the richer wordcurrency of Scotland, as "Maggiemoneyfeet." First names attach themselves to all kinds of creatures: "Brock" to the badger, "Sarah" to the hare ("Katie" in Cumbria), Moses to the mouse, Thomas to the toad.

What child has ever heard the Latin name for the "lady-bird" (or "-bug" if American)? I was taught another name for this insect: "Barnie beetle." Moles are called "moldiwarps." Snails have been called "sneely-snawls." Frogs in Yorkshire are called "straddly-becks." And hedgehogs in different dialects turn out to be "prickly-backt urchins" (North Yorkshire) or "peggy-otchins" (Lincolnshire).

In the end, though, it is some of the common names which are the most imaginatively apt. We hardly listen to them. They need to be reheard, as if never known before. Take "frog" — isn't that a fitting sound? Or "swift" — what an inspired term for this bird.

And what could better the wide and singular spread, the monumentality and simple grandeur of the word "elm" (pronounced with slow importance) for a great tree?

And "buttercup."

Christopher Andreae

Degree beyond

I wonder why I have wanted to write this story of my life. I know it at first hand, but so incompletely that it has little meaning. It has been so happy and so sad, as happy as flowers, as sad as moonlight — a happy life that loves the saddest music. It has been a striving and a failing; a development and a diminution; it has been proud, and egotistic, and modest; aggressive and unassuming; alert and unconscious; hopeful and, I fear, lost. It has overflowed with thankfulness and remorse — a life like any other, but which has seemed to me so different, so special, and so blessed as to be unique. The blessings I wanted were love and music, books and great ideas and beauty of environment. I have had them all, and to a degree beyond my asking, even beyond my imagining.

Mergaret Anderson, "The Strange Necessity: Resolutions and Reminiscence to 1969," Horizon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Tuesday, October 22, 1974 | The Monitor's view | Opinion and commentary | PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUB

Trial and truth

As the dramatic proceedings continue in Judge Sirica's courtroom, it must be remembered that their essential and overriding purpose is a fair trial on the specific Watergate charges involved. After all the efforts to ensure fairness, this purpose should never be sacrificed for any reason, including the national longing for the "whole truth" of Watergate.

Yet the more of that truth which comes out, within the proper safeguards of justice, the better the nation's chances for achieving President Ford's hope of turning full attention to other pressing problems. Thus it is encouraging to hear special prosecutor Jaworski say that "you are going to have the story of Watergate and Mr. Nixon's involvement in Watergate." He said the story would come out as the trial unfolds in combination with the evidence already in the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment report.

Mr. Jaworski reasonably suggests that all 64 White House tapes obtained through Supreme Court decision be made public, even if they do not all appear in the trial. He supports, as does this newspaper, the pending legislation to ensure the custody and availability of all Nixon tapes and documents for the purposes of justice. Mr. Ford, too, has taken a forward step by saying he has no objection to releasing any Ford-Nixon tapes — thus erasing what had seemed evasion or ambiguity on this question at his House subcommittee appearance.

Such cooperation in disclosure should foster Mr. Ford's stated purpose for the pardon — to shift the "national focus" from Mr. Nixon to urgent national needs. The President needs and should encourage the pardoned former President's cooperation also. Mr. Nixon has brought the focus back to himself by suing for control of the tapes. And Mr. Ford and his aides have to offer staunch resistance if they are to support the sense of justice which alone will truly shift the national focus.

Fortunately, it appears that Mr. Nixon's physical condition is improving, which is good news in itself and also may mean that he will comply with the subpoenas to appear at the trial. Former aide Ehrlichman, for one, wants Mr. Nixon to testify. Contrary to Mr. Ehrlichman's support of Mr. Nixon before the Senate Watergate committee, his defense attorney now argues that Mr. Ehrlichman was "had" by Mr. Nixon.

As such allegations are tested in court, the public, like the jury, needs to maintain a fair and open mind, not numbed by the inescapable focus on Watergate but alive to the lessons still to be learned and acted upon.

Tax reform turmoil

President Ford's 5 percent surtax proposal stands little chance of serving as centerpiece for the tax reform bill the House Ways and Means Committee has been tinkering with for nearly two years.

First, the surtax is seen by many economists as the wrong action for this phase of the business cycle. It would further erode already falling demand.

Second, the surtax, even if it had merit when considered singly, would upset the careful calibrations of the Ways and Means package that now promises a net gain in 1975 federal revenues of $400 million.

And third, impending shifts in committee and congressional power, as well as uncertainty over economic trends, make a fresh look at tax legislation likely after the first of the year.

The main areas for tax action include:

Personal taxes. Taxpayers would benefit to the tune of $1.5 billion through an increase in standard and minimum deductions. A number of familiar deductions, such as for state gasoline taxes or the first $100 of dividends, would be replaced by a blanket miscellaneous deduction.

Minimum tax. Taxes on wealthy individuals would be increased $540 million by revisions in the existing minimum tax and changes in tax shelter rules.

Capital gains. Capital gains taxes would be reduced by $1 billion by boosting the amount of capital gains not subject to taxes and by liberalizing capital loss treatment.

Oil and gas. Oil and gas industry taxes would be increased an average $2.4 billion over five years by gradually phasing out the depletion allowance, levying an excise tax on crude oil costing more than $4.50 a barrel, and reducing foreign tax credits now claimed by U.S. multinational oil companies.

Passage of even the current Ways and Means bill is problematic. Within the committee liberals are not happy about looser capital gains rules and the slowness of the depletion-allowance phase out. Conservatives do not want to give up as much ground as the bill now would concede.

Further complicating the bill's prospects is the uncertainty of Chairman Wilbur Mills's leadership. Mr. Mills may escape the political consequences of that embarrassing Washington incident recently and disclosures about milk fund money. His opponent in Little Rock, Ark., Republican Judy Petty, might not have enough standing of her own with district voters to unseat Mr. Mills.

Nonetheless, the longtime congressman no longer comes across as the man with the power to write tax law singlehandedly. Times are changing. At least 52 members of Congress are retiring. The new Congress will be younger, more open to committee reform. The Mills committee could lose jurisdiction over foreign trade, the nontax aspects of health and unemployment insurance legislation — and, most humbling of all, over Democratic committee assignments.

In sum, President Ford's mildly anti-inflationary 5 percent surtax proposal appears likely to be little more than a leaf tossed in the wind of uncertainty about where tax power lies in government and about what kind of tax action will be needed for an economy ebbing into recession.

Swiss welcome reaffirmed

Good sense has prevailed once again in Switzerland with the rejection of a proposal to evict half of the nation's foreign population.

More soundly defeated than a roughly similar plan submitted to voters in 1970, the most recent effort was also more extreme in the size and speed of its undertaking. Earlier the referendum question involved 300,000 people over a four-year period. This time the sponsoring right-wing group's goal was 540,000 in three years.

Aside from the stepped-up severity of the latest proposal, which may have contributed to its defeat, there was an additional factor of women joining in the vote.

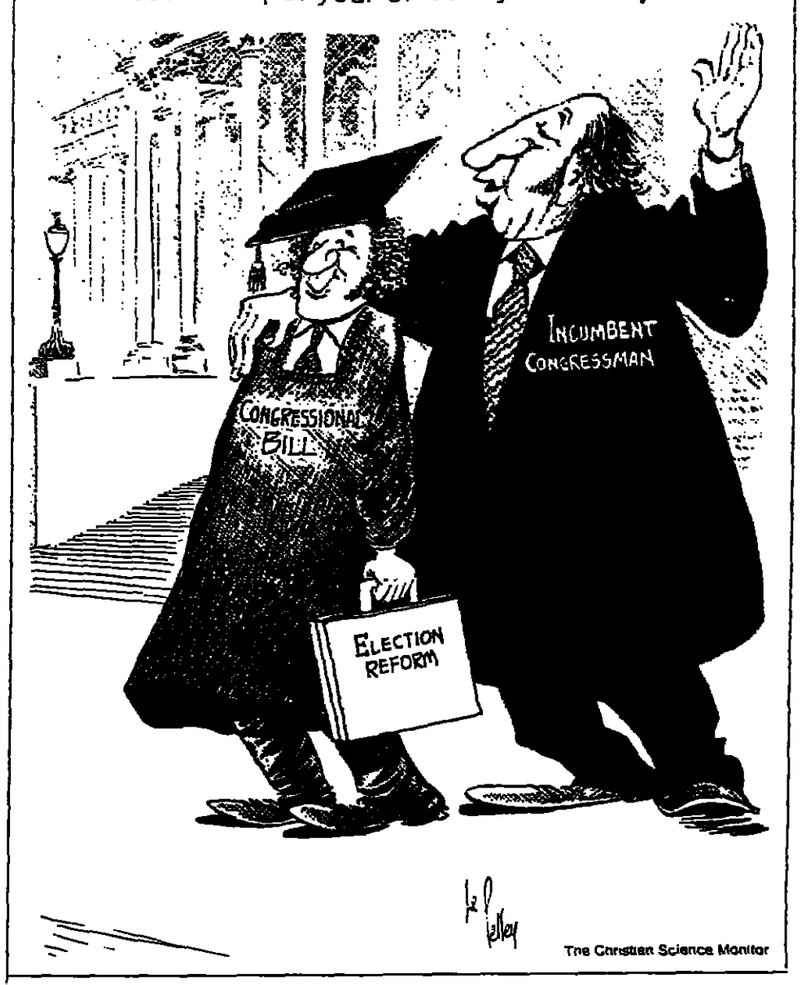
What considerations of heart and mind went into the collective vote, no one can say for sure. But it seems obvious that warnings by just about every responsible segment of Swiss society were heeded.

Switzerland has decided it needs its immigrant workers, as surely as they need their present jobs and homes. Swiss business had urged the immigration initially. Foreign workers play a vital role in the factory system, and undertake most of the menial jobs that have an unsung role in clean and comfortable living.

Behind the proposal to deport on a massive scale lay fears of recession and unemployment, plus some ethnic considerations that would be hard to quantify. Already a new effort is surfacing to put the deportation proposal before the people again, this time with new totals and timetable.

But by an impressive and reassuring margin, Swiss voters have said in effect, "Whatever the problems that are with us today and may lie ahead, we're all in this together" — a decision and a spirit that have their echoes in many other lands as well.

'O.K., Bill, go out and reform the nation, but don't put your ol' daddy out of a job'



State of the nations

Diplomatic blind spot

By Joseph C. Harsch

The forward-looking and hopeful aspects of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's major foreign policy review (New York Times, Oct. 13) have been discussed at length elsewhere in this newspaper. Mr. Kissinger understandably preferred to dwell on those matters. But he also did concede that "there are many tactical things I would in retrospect do differently."

He did not specifically identify any of those retrospective mistakes but indirect remarks in the same document and material from other sources serves to underline one problem which has long beset American foreign policy — its preference for a status quo to any change.

Columnist Jack Anderson has obtained the text of a document labeled National Security Study Memorandum 39. It is dated Aug. 15, 1969. That was Mr. Kissinger's first year as President Nixon's foreign policy adviser. In this paper the situation in southern Africa where "some four million whites dominate 30 million blacks" was appraised as follows:

"The whites are there to stay and the only way that constructive change can come about is through them. There is no hope for the blacks to gain the political rights they seek through violence, which will only lead to chaos and increased opportunities for the Communists."

Since the report was written, blacks have resorted to violence and successfully obtained the "political rights they seek" in Angola and Mozambique and have become the dominant political force in the entire area except for South Africa and Rhodesia. Since they now surround Rhodesia on three sides, it seems likely that they will sooner rather than later also improve their position in that country. South Africa is already readjusting its policies to the new reality of the rise of black power to the north.

In other words, Kissinger policy towards Africa has been based on a factual misreading.

In respect to China policy Mr. Kissinger refers to "the rivalry and tensions" between the Soviet Union and China and notes that "we didn't believe in their reality for much too long a time." He himself corrected that miscalculation, but the fact remains that American foreign policy refused to believe in the "rivalry and tensions" in the Peking-Moscow relationship for a good ten years after it had been indentified by most scholars and by the diplomats of most other Western countries.

Mr. Kissinger puts the label "mistaken conception" on the record of attitudes towards the former governments in Portugal and Greece. He identifies that attitude as one of being "basically satisfied with the status quo, so that when you have governments like the previous government in Portugal or the previous government in Greece, the tendency is not to change it."

"We really lack a philosophy for how to shape a new political evolution."

Actually there is an old axiom in diplomacy which could have spared Washington the mistakes it made in respect to the countries named above. The rule is that it is best to build policy towards a particular country on what is most likely to become the future dominant political force in that country rather than on the declining force. "Build on future strength" is the shortest way to say it.

Since World War II the United States has seldom picked the future winner. It has repeatedly associated itself with the losers. Angola and Mozambique are only the latest cases where Washington's policy has become so identified with the old and collapsing regime that it will have great difficulty in establishing useful ties with the new political force. Opportunities to influence the future course of a new regime are lost when the American tie to the old regime is strong and visible.

Washington today has negligible influence on the course of future political development in Greece, Portugal, Angola and Mozambique — because it clung much too long to the status quo.

Inflation—Communist styl

By Albert L. Weeks

Communist planned economies, with their much-touted "scientifically determined" price structures, are being seriously challenged by the worldwide phenomenon of inflation. Despite propaganda claims that the Communist countries remain isolated from the "capitalist illness" of inflation, there is evidence these countries too are affected by rising costs and rising prices.

Much of the difficulty stems from the Arab oil price hikes of last year. The fuel crisis was by no means confined to the western half of Europe. Admissions, although rare and soft-pedaled, began to appear in the Communist press, first in Cuba, that "inevitable difficulties" faced the Communist economies. Those difficulties indeed did arise, in the form of reduced supplies of oil and increased prices, despite some modest exceptions permitted by the more pro-communist Arab countries.

With winter approaching, Eastern Europe will be pressed as usual to meet demands for both coal and oil as sources of domestic heating and of fuel for the Soviet bloc's thermoelectric power plants. As a result of the fuel crisis, coal is taking on new importance as the oil-hungry East Europeans guard their stocks of liquid "black gold" and give priority treatment in oil supply to certain branches of nonconsumer goods industry and to defense.

In Hungary, for example, the program for phasing out coal in favor of oil for domestic heating has had to be abandoned. Instead, crash investments have been allocated to the production of coal.

If the upcoming winter of 1974-75 should turn out to be severe, the bloc's traditionally strained coal reserves (brownouts and blackouts customarily plague these countries in hard winters) may be challenged beyond their capacities. The Soviets' relatively weakened position in the Middle East in the aftermath of the October war and Secretary Kissinger's agile diplomacy will undoubtedly harm their and their allies' chances for any more oil favors. Extra shipments of coal, probably from the West, will be their last resort in case of emergency.

Western inflation, aggravated by the fuel crisis, is also a l the Communist countries. of Soviet raw materials wards (in part also as a r crisis), East European cou sought to rely increasingly to the West to earn cu purchases both from a within the bloc trade n imports from the West o ports from the other bloc including the U.S.S.R., t nist economies get ca squeeze, especially in the goods sectors: Higher We cause higher prices on We modities, which in turn ar in prices for these goo Communist domestic mark

So far such price inc being held down — but pe

A Yugoslav newspaper for instance, that discussio taking place in the Soviet c further price increases or steel, and other raw o materials which the Russi to levy in the coming mon the forthcoming five-year 80) on goods exported to the

The Polish daily Trybuna complained about the Ar hikes. Obliquely, the Wars defended what is called demands" of third-world against illegitimate price that are not dictated by factors alone.

Other experts on plann mies, Western and Easte pointed out that subsidies t and increased turnover tax be employed for long witho either price increases at level or the practice of d counting, which works havo ing the books in a centralis ist economy.

How these countries inter with the ongoing West Eur flation, which affects them question. Propaganda pla capitalist countries need soc overcome their difficulties a blind for the deeper worries munist capitals.

Mr. Weeks is professor tinuing education at New University, and has writt books and many articles on affairs.

Readers write

Is U.S. like oil lands?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial "Ford and the grain deal" in The Christian Science Monitor suffers from partisanship if not from opacity. The way you have been reporting the present world crises (of oil and food) is puzzling to me; what is more puzzling is that many of your media colleagues seem to suffer from the same opacity.

You say that "President Ford and two American grain companies are to be commended" for stopping contracted wheat exports to the U.S.S.R. On another page of the paper you report that the Russians "grumble" over the canceled deal, and impart the idea that the Russians are the only underhanded dealers here. To an unbiased observer, the two American companies, entering into such a deal after being fully aware of the domestic wheat situation should seem to be the underhanded dealers. You start off another article by asking "Is the United States, by canceling grain sales to the Soviet Union, signaling hungry Asians and Africans that they, too, will get less American grain this year?" — and never comment on that in your editorials. Isn't that, however, very similar to the oil crisis the world is facing today, and perhaps a worse one?

From a hungry and oil-thirsty developing country's point of view, the oil crisis may look like just another crisis resulting from ment of production of a pa commodity in foreign natio tailment of world food produ dumping wheat in the Pac subsidization of farmers in o to produce, or simply limiting to artificially raise inter prices and domestic standar ing — in the face of a starving the world population — is no the developing world and y look like a darker economic the new worry regarding the ment of oil production and Indeed, the fact that food is consumed whereas oil only "derived demand," makes th judgment that the former is heinous crime, not all that base

Thus, to any fairminded pers Arabs' action should seem t corollary of the artificial curta of production and resulting market standards establishe practiced by the United State today.

Dallas — Parthasarathi

Letters expressing reac views are welcome. Each ceives editorial considera though only a selection ca published and none individu acknowledged. All are subje condensation.

A decade to combat racism

From a statement by Ambassador Clarence Clyde Ferguson Jr., United States Representative, in Committee III of the United Nations General Assembly, on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The General Assembly met in a special session on December 10th of last year to declare the period 1973-83 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination...

I had believed — and it is perhaps true — that most delegations were aware of our problems deriving from racism, and were aware of actions taken to resolve these problems, and were cognizant of the general state of progress in my country. My beliefs were shaken, however, when a few days ago a distinguished Foreign Minister asserted in this Assembly that blacks in this country existed in a condition akin to slavery.

Just over ten years ago we experienced the brutal assassination of the president of the Mississippi Chapter of the NAACP who paid with his life for having the temerity to insist that blacks could exercise the constitutionally protected right to vote. Now — ten years later — in the very region of the country which had so long engaged in every stratagem and subterfuge, and even violence to deny blacks this basic political right of citizenship in the United States, there are today more than 500 black elected officials....

Ten years ago in many places of public accommodation in this country, non-whites, no matter what their status or, I might add, nationality or citizenship, would have been barred from the ordinary privilege of decent lodging and food, and entertainment. Now — ten years later — no such problems exist. Ten years ago laws based on a combination of racist laws and regulations inhibited blacks from enjoyment of almost every basic right from that of education to freedom of choice in marriage. Now — ten years later — major efforts continue to remove these vestiges, most of which have been eliminated.

Examining this past decade in the U.S. also reveals that a sustained struggle on all fronts benefits the entire society and not just simply those who have been the victims of racism and its evil practices. In the U.S. the reinvigoration of the movement for equality in all respects for women derived almost directly from the struggle of blacks for equal justice. We have also seen that others who had similarly been victimized took inspiration and courage from the demonstration that freedom will flow to those who first insist they will not live in a condition of less than equality and human dignity....

Our goal in this decade for action is to seek the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, wherever it appears and ever the form — or more positiv promote racial harmony amo the peoples of the world. W interdependent in our global system no less so than in our nomic system....

Our self-respect and the pectations of the international munity demand no less than our efforts.

It is emphatically the ince and duty of the ju department to say wha law is. . . . If two laws flict with each other, courts must decide on operation of sach. . . . T of the very essence of jud duty.

John Mar